ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,977—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 7 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	24th April.
B.I.BRITANNIA	5525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4253	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I.CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	28th "
* SHANNON	4139	E. Crewes	4th June.
B.I.CORONANDEL	5652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I.INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct, with liberty to call at Marseilles, if required.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	18th May.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	12th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."
THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	22nd April 1897.

Connecting at Singapore with the S. S. AGLAJA to Calcutta on the Outward and Homeward voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 21, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE ..... 29th April 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 190.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 1, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	Friday noon. 14th May.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	11th June.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th April, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 22nd April, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about 22nd April.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, about 23rd April.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd April.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th April, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CARRIAGE, PALKI OR TRAVELLING CLOCKS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld., have now on hand a very fine collection of Carriage, Palki or Travelling TIMEPIECES in highly polished and artistically Ornamented ormolu and bevelled Crystal Cases. Special attention has been devoted to the Mechanism of these Timekeepers, rendering them useful for over a century and being all fitted into handsome portable outer Leather Cases, form most suitable Articles for presentation.
These Clocks go in any position—a most important consideration—and require to be wound once in 8 days.
TIMEPIECES (non-strikers) Rs. 35, 50, and 85, with Alarum Rs. 60 and 85.
CLOCKS striking hours and half-hours Rs. 135, 135 and 140.
Repeaters striking hours when interrogated Rs. 150 175, 275 and 400.
Quarter repeaters, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, 420 and 490.
Calendar with repeater and Alarum Rs. 250 and 385.
Repeater with Alarum Rs. 420.
Clock with repeater action, centre seconds and Alarum Rs. 200.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

ATTENTION is called to the very fine Stock of CLARETS held by this Company. These are shipped direct from Bordeaux, from the well-known Firm of P. DUBOIS & Co., and are of quite exceptional character and value.

EXCELLENT CUP OR BREAKFAST WINES.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "very fine flavour and in great demand" per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 12
BORDEAUX, "a very favourite Wine" "	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 12
PETIT MEDOC, "good body, with a very pleasing flavour" "	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 0

GOOD DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "high character and flavour" per doz.	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate with fine flavour" "	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 10
GRAVES (White Bordeaux) "	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0

SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.

CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and Bouquet" per doz.	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate Bouquet" "	41 8	23 0	46 0	26 0

— A SPECIALITE —

ST. EULALIE CLARET per doz.	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

YOUR CREST, Rs. 20.
Correctly engraved on steel and embossed in colour on a HALF-REAM OF NOTE PAPER WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH. Rs. 20.

YOUR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
Artistically engraved on steel and embossed in colour on a HALF-REAM OF NOTE PAPER WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH. Rs. 20.

THE ABOVE CHARGE INCLUDES THE COST OF THE STEEL DIE, WHICH BECOMES THE CUSTOMER'S OWN PROPERTY, NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, AND STAMPING.

BEFORE ENGRAVING DIES A PENCIL SKETCH IS SENT FOR APPROVAL.

VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.
Engraving card-plate, one line, and printing and supplying 100 cards. Rs. 4.

VISITING CARDS—LADIES.
Engraving card-plate, one line, and printing and supplying 100 cards. Rs. 5.

OTHER LINES, SUCH AS ADDRESS AND CLUB, CHARGED RE. 1 PER LINE EXTRA FOR ENGRAVING.

PRINTING FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.
Printing and supplying 100 Gentlemen's Cards, Rs. 2.
Printing and supplying 100 Ladies' Cards, Rs. 2-8.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS | CABIN TRUNKS & BAGS!

LADIES' TRUNKS.	GLADSTONE BAGS.	AIR-TIGHT CASES.
TROOPER TRUNKS.	HAND BAGS.	DRESS SUIT CASES.
CABIN TRUNKS.	CLOTHES BAGS.	TRAVELLING BATHS.
STEEL TRUNKS.	HAT CASES.	RUG STRAPS.

ASQUITH & LORD, TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SCARVES, TIES, BOWS.
INSPECTION INVITED
TO OUR LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF THE ABOVE SPECIALLY SELECTED
FROM LONDON, PARIS AND LYONS.
MODERATE PRICES.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY,
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS
READING AND LONDON.

BICYCLE BROOCHES,
IN 18-CARAT GOLD, Rs. 40.

BICYCLE SCARF PIN,
IN 18-CARAT GOLD, Rs. 25.

ALL THE LATEST LONDON NOVELTIES AT
MARCKS & CO., LD.
The Most Magnificent and UP-TO-DATE STOCK of 18-Carat Jewellery and PRESENTATION WARE.

NEW STOCK of Ladies' Jewelled Earstuds.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Gold Watch Chains.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Watches.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Finger Rings.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Necklaces, Brooches and Bangles.
NEW STOCK of Gentlemen's Watches.
NEW STOCK of Gentlemen's Jewellery.
NEW STOCK of Silver Ware.
NEW STOCK of Electroplated Ware.
NEW STOCK of Oak Cabinet Ware.
NEW STOCK in all Departments.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 3-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

USEFUL REMEDIES & PREPARATIONS.

BENSON'S PRIKUTONE.
For the immediate Relief and cure of Prickly heat. Rs. a. 1 4

PAINLESS CORN SOLVENT.
Removes corn in few days. In glass stoppered bottles with brush attached. 0 12

MUNK'S PULMONICON.
Safe and effective for the cure and relief of coughs, cold and chest affections 0 12
Satarana solve. A confirmed foe to Dhobee's Itch 0 6

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
Perfectly harmless and delicately perfumed Rs. a. As. 7, 12 and 1 2

BENSON'S PIMPLE WASH.
A most satisfactory preparation for removing Pimples and other blemishes of the skin 1 4

MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM.
No remedy is equal to this wonderful Asthma cure. Gives relief in five minutes and effects permanent cure. Better than Asthma Cigars, &c.

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, BOMBAY. MADON, SONS & CO., CARNAC ROAD PHARMACY. CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS. PRICE LIST FREE

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

COUGHS, COLDS, &C.

WHITE PINE EXPECTORANT, excellent for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, and all complaints of the Chests, Lungs, and Throat, Rs. 1.

AFONIADYNE—A remarkable preparation for Loss of Voice, Sore Throat, and Throat Affections, Re. 1.

BEYNON & CO. | ENGLISH CHEMISTS. | BOMBAY & POONA.

The beneficial effects exercised upon the growth of the Hair by KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, proves that this valuable dressing effectually destroys the MICROBE in question.

THE MICROBE of BALDNESS has recently been DISCOVERED by Dr. Sabouraud of the Hospital St. Louis.
TRY KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, and you need not fear the Microbe. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

The DOUCHE is highly refreshing in use, and gives to the Hair all the Nourishment necessary, causing *vigorous* and *healthy* growth, and preserves and restores its COLOUR and BEAUTY.

Mild cases yield immediately to its curative power, and those of long standing are relieved and cured by a course of this Remedy.

DO YOU "DISPEP"?
KEMP'S PAPARIDINE WILL CURE THE MOST SEVERE ATTACK OF INDIGESTION.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

Paparidine has established such a reputation in India that Anglo-Indians at home will not be without it.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY HARBOUR MISSION,
PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONCERT

TO BE HELD IN THE

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,

TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), APRIL 21ST, 1897, AT 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Pianoforte Solo ..... MR. W. ST. JOHN CHURCH.
2. Song..... The powder monkey.....M. Watson. MR. CECIL SARGON.
3. Song .....O Maris Stella.....Piccolomini. MISS THORPE.
(With Violin Obligato by Captain Matthews.)
4. Song.....Jack's the Boy ..... MR. G. W. EVANS.
5. Song .....Zanita.....H. Trotere. MISS JONES.
6. Comic Song.....(Selected) ..... MR. BEN DEFREECE.

TEN MINUTES INTERVAL.

PART II.

7. Duet, (Violin and Piano.) ..... Piano: MISS DAWES.
8. Song .....The old and the young Marine...Frederick Cowen MISS THORPE.
9. Song .....Tell her I love her so...P. de Faye MR. C. SARGON.
10. Song .....When a little while has flown.....Turner Lloyd. MISS JONES.
11. Song.....Nancy Lee..... MR. J. STANLEY BROAD.
12. Comic Song.....(Selected) ..... MR. BEN DEFREECE.

Musical Director— MR. J. STANLEY BROAD. Accompanist— MR. W. ST. JOHN CHURCH.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION:

FRONT SEATS, Rupees 2. UNRESERVED, Rupee 1. Free to Seamen on production of Ticket.

TICKETS may be had of the Manager, SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, or of J. S. Broad, Esq., at Messrs. THACKER, and Co., or at the doors.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED MONDAY and TUESDAY, 3rd and 4th May, 1897, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. A. F. BEAUFORT, who has obtained seven months leave from 1st May 1897.

The ballot box will be OPEN at the offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 21st April, 1897.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members will be held in the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church on TUESDAY next, the 27th inst, at 5-45 p.m. to receive the report of the Committee for the year 1896 and to appoint office bearers for the current year.

F. A. SPENCER,
Ag. Hony. Secy.

CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NUSSERWAN NOROWJEE MODY, of Baroda, formerly an Agent for the above Company in Gujarat and Kathiawar, is REMOVED from that Capacity, and all communications relative to the Company should be addressed to the Undersigned.

TURNER MORRISON AND CO.,
Chief Agents,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th April, 1897.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 17th May 1897, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I—to receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1896.

II—To declare a Dividend.

III—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Dr. Jeejeebhai Pestanji Nicholson as a Director of the Company in the place of Dr. Pestanji Muncherji, deceased.

IV—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

V—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 17th May 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 20th April 1897.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 noon, on 1st May, 1897, for the PURCHASE of LEAD OLD "303" cwts 15 and Lead Old M.H. cwts. 260 under the following conditions —

(a). Purchase money, plus a security of 10 per cent to be paid before delivery.

(b). Security will not be returned to the purchaser until he produces shipping documents proving that the Lead purchased has been shipped to Europe.

(c). Security will be forfeited in case of failure in any of the conditions agreed upon in the part of the purchaser.

2. Annas 4 will have to be paid for the Printed Form of Tender for the purchase of the above Lead.

3. The reserve price for Lead Old M. H. is Rs. 182-10-6 per ton. For Lead Old "303" which will be sold to the highest bidder.

4. The conditions referred to in para. 1 as regards export do not, however, apply to Railway Administratives and certain other responsible private concerns.

T. M. LUKE, Lieut., R. A.,
for Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Mhow Arsenal, 2nd April, 1897.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned has been DISSOLVED from THIS DATE. All persons having claims against the "Advocate of India" are requested to send them to the "Advocate of India" within ten days from date.

F. F. GORDON.
FRED. GAINSFORD.
Bombay, 19th April, 1897.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

WITH the approval of the BOARD of DIRECTORS and Government, Mr. I. O CALLAGHAN, General Traffic Manager, has been APPOINTED to officiate as Agent of the Company during the absence of the undersigned on one month and fourteen days' privilege leave, with effect from the 20th April 1897.

H. D. OLIVIER, Major, R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.
Bombay, 15th April 1897.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 33rd (ad-interim) DIVIDEND, at the rate of Gt. Rs. 40 (forty) per share, for the Half Year ended 31st December, 1896, has been declared, and WILL BE PAID to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 12th day of April, 1897, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st April, 1897, between the hours of 11 to 2 p.m., on production of their Share Certificates.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 20th April 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
J. SEYMOUR KEAY, Secy., Treasurer, and Agent.
by FLEMING, SHAW & Co.,
Bombay, 6th April, 1897. His Attorneys.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI,
63, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Public that he has again RE-OPENED his JEWELLERY and INDIAN CURIOSITIES ESTABLISHMENT at the above address.

THE JUBILEE MANUFATURING CO., LD.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1896, declared at the Eleventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held THIS DAY, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, 23, Church Gate Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register this day, on production of their Share Certificates.

READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th April, 1897.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply for two years of Wax Cloth, Wrapping Cloth, Twine, Candles, Kerosine and Cocoanut Oil, for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the Undersigned, on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1897, at 12 noon.

Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 500, which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender is accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by this Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

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THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, Exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,367½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,221
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	10. c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ...	80,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	
PRESS COMPANIES					
Akber ...	300	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,15
Albert Ginning Co ...	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,15
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	22½
Bhowanigger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	532	250	250	25	27
Bombay Cotton Brela Canopore Press Co, Ld ...	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	120
Bombay Cotton Press Co., Ld ...	800	200	200	1	180
Colaba ...	800	300	300	dvd Rs25	110
East India ...	500	1,889	1,889	dvd Rs15	305
English Press and Manfg ...	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,200
Fort ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	95
French ...	150	2,500	500	25+80	1,100
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	300	300	300	dvd Rs30	540
Hingoli Press Co., Ld ...	450	450	300	dvd Rs40	320
Khangaum ...	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	137
Mahura Press Co, Ld ...	240	450	450	Rs40	450
Mangalore Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mercantile ...	3,000	125	800	50	70
Mofussil Co ...	3,125	400	125	dvd Rs 4	75
Munmar M ...	1,000	250	400	dvd Rs20	345
New Berar ...	1,200	300	11	15	195
New Indian ...	4,000	125	300	dvd Rs60	540
Prince of Wales ...	100	500	125	dvd Rs 9	145
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	500	500	25	475
Sassoon ...	300	500	75	30	385
Steel and Punjab Co ...	100	1,000	500	20	68
Surat ...	400	2,000	1,000	200	2,250
Syrah Woollen Mills ...	1,200	250	750	50	520
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	250	Nil	75
Vakil ...	...	1,000	all	12	230
MISCELLANEOUS.			10	dvd Rs35	1,050
Alcock Ashdown ...	£1,760	100	Half yearly 100	dvd Rs 15	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	32,000	1,000	100	—	12
Back Bay Reclamation ...	500	50	50	1½	4
Badhan Pile ...	9,000	100	100	12	152
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation ...	1,000	5,000	1,000	500	6,325
Do. New Issue.	600	375	625	75	1,600
Bombay Ice Mfg Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65 xd
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld. ...	480	500	500	5 pr. ct	5 0
Bombay Flour Mill ...	4,000	500	500	6	1,125
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	26
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	1,000	200	200	dvd Rs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. ...	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Society Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co ...	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kamp & Co. ...	1,000	200	175	21	257
Kurrachee Landing ...	500	500	300	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	182
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	70	200	...	62
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	2150
Phillips & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs8	90
Pott Canning Co ...	6,000	3,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	490
Soondry & Co ...	1,000	100	100	6	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	500	40	1,075
Tasker & Co.	1,000	100	100	135	145
TelephoneCo., L	5,000	201	100	dvd Rs11	28
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Asiatic ...	1,500	1,100	all	Half yearly 100	650
Anglo-Indian ...	1,245			Nil	45
Arungabad Spg & M. Co., Ld	5 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Belgary) ...	871	00	all	9 per ct.	200
Bombay Unit ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	580
Bombay National Manfg Co, Ld ...	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mill ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	675
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.30	1,563
China Mills Co Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	735
City of Bombay Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5)	915xd
Coimbatore S and W ...	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills ...	800	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land & Mills ...	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	580
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	558
Currimbhoy Mill ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	918
David Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	502½
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress ...	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	545
Framjee Petit Industan ...	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	550
Hingoangha Mills ...	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	600
Howard and Bulloughs ...	700	500	500	40	670
Hope Mills ...	1,500	500	500	25	685
Hydersabad ...	500	500	1,000	50	575
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Indian Manf ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.16	490
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	900	1,000	1,000	60	1,210
James Greaves ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	776xd
Jaffer Alli ...	1,400	500	500	20	650
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jewraj Balloo ...	1,000	1,000	250	dvd Rs.10	232½
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld ...	843	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	950
Khandelsh ...	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	525
Khanga an Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	74
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	950
Lord Reay Mfg.	446	1,000	1,000	20	770
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	800
Madras Unite ...	358	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,100
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mill s (Gulburga) ...	3,400	500	500	15 pr c	...
Manockjee Petit ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,270
Mazagon ...	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	120
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,125
Mysore S & M Co Ld ...	4,000	250	250	dv 1 15	250
Madura Mills ...	7,779	100	100	Nil	Rs
National ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	457
Oriental ...	6,795	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	748	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	880
Ripon Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,153
Sassoon ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,000
Soondercas ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	800
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta ...	1,212	250	250	dvRs12	355
Sun Mills, Ltd. ...	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs 20	300
Standard Mills Co. ...	1,800	500	500	25	350
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills ...	3,000	800	500	dvd Rs15	637½
Sassoon and Alliance ...	3,000	500	80	dvd Rs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld en la hunker Lakhamsun gar C Mill Co Ld ...	1'000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	580
Victoria Mills ...	995	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	90
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Guar.	
B. I. P. R. Consolidated stock ...	—	£103	all	5 p. c.	50
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	12
Ahmedabad Prantej ...	4,000	500	500		
The Tapti Valley ...	125,000	500	100	...	50

PRICES OF BULLOIN, &c

English Gold ...	Rs.	26
Gold Leaf ...	,,	25-15 Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old ...	,,	25-14
Do. do. new ...	,,	25-14
Australia bar Gold ...	,,	25-14
Bombay bar Gold ...	,,	25-13
Sovereigns ...	,,	16
— Do. Demond ...	,,	15-15
Silver 17 ...	,,	36-0
— Do. 17 ...	,,	36-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 39m. Sun sets, 6h., 19m. High water, 1-38m., 2-54a. Low water, 7-37m., 8-36a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Mr. J. Wallace's lecture, 5-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Sirdhana entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Imperator left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Poseidon, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

THEFT AT GRANT'S BUILDINGS.—Mr. Phipps, residing at Grant's Buildings, has reported to the police the theft of articles, of the value of Rs. 45, from his room, during the night of the 18th instant.

THE QUEEN-EMPRESS' DIAMOND JUBILEE.—In consequence of a requisition received from a number of Parsees, the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds have called a public meeting of Parsees, at Ablesse Baugh, on Sunday next, for the purpose of adopting an address of congratulation to the Queen-Empress on her Diamond Jubilee.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Captain Hatherell and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March ... Duke Albert ... Schriner.
Overture ... La Sirene ... Auber.
Polka ... Trie Trae ... Waldeufel.
Selection ... Little Christopher Columbus ... Caryll.
Valse ... Sultana ... Bucalossi.
Lancers ... Arry and Arriet ... Crook.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RESULT OF A DRUNKEN SPREE.—Oosman Ahmed, keeping a billiard-table at Pyhdownie, residing on the first floor of a house at Nagdavie Street, returned home about half-past 3 o'clock, on Sunday morning, from a drunken spree at Khetwady, and having placed on a peg in his room his silk sudria, containing nineteen gold buttons, a gold watch, a gold chain, with a gold American dollar attached, and Rs. 23 in cash, in all collectively valued at Rs. 405, he retired to bed. On getting up, about 8 o'clock, he looked for the sudria, and found it missing with the whole of its contents.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Constable Henry Brewin, yesterday, charged two victoria drivers before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with torturing their horses near the Victoria Terminus, on Monday afternoon. Mr. Brewin told the magistrate that on two previous occasions they had been fined for a similar offence. The condition of their animals was deplorable; they were emaciated, and had broken knees. The magistrate remarked that he had seen the horses that morning in the court compound, and found them entirely unfit for work in a victoria. Each of the accused was fined five rupees, or in default was ordered to be sent to jail for a week.

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF THE PLAGUE.—Essubalii Tyeballi, a Borah, residing at Abdul Rahiman Street, who returned to Bombay on the 18th instant, from Surat, where he had gone about three months and a-half ago, owing to the prevalence of the bubonic fever, reported to the police on the day following his arrival here, that when he left Bombay for Surat, with his family, he had jewellery, of the value of Rs. 20,000, but on the day following their arrival at Surat, he found a gold nose-ring set with pearls, a silver watch, and Rs. 250 in cash, missing. The complainant did not make his complaint then, and waited until his return to Bombay. The loss of the property cannot be accounted for as complainant left at the time in a hurry.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Keshew Bhowanee, a Hindu, aged sixteen years, residing at Ripon Road, and employed as a labourer, in removing earth from the foot of a small hill, which is being cut away for the purpose of making a new road at Nareiwady, Mazagaon, was accidentally injured on Monday noon by a large stone, measuring two feet and a-half square, detaching from its place and falling on him from a height of about nine feet. He was removed from under the stone and conveyed in an unconcloous state to the J. J. Hospital, but died before reaching it. His body was then taken to the morgue, where Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FIGHTING IN A MOSQUE.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Kaloo Shaikh Ali, a Mahomedan butcher, Namajee Narayen, and Sitaram Dajji were charged with riotous and disorderly behaviour under the following circumstances. About 2 o'clock, on Monday, some Hindu fishermen were returning from a funeral to Koliwada, in Mandvie, and passing through a street near Old Bengalpura, when first accused Kaloo abused them. The compliment was at once returned, when Kaloo, who carried a stick in his hand, gave a severe blow on the back of one of the party and ran into a mosque in Bengalpura. Some of the fishermen chased him, and insisted upon entering the musjid premises. The custodian of the mosque and two other Islams, who were inside, managed to induce the excited mob to leave. The second and third accused, who were the ringleaders, were arrested by a police sepoy doing duty there. The first accused, who managed to run away from the back door of the mosque while the fishermen followed him into the prayer-room, was also subsequently arrested. The incident would have been a serious one had a large number of Mahomedans been present at a funeral ceremony. The accused were sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE SIR JAMSHEDJEE ZEND MADRESSA.—This evening, the chairman of the Parsee Punchayet will preside at a public meeting, to be held in the hall of the Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy Benevolent Institution, for the purpose of distributing prizes to the graduates and undergraduates who study the University course in Avesta and Pahlavi at the Sir Jamshedjee Zend College. The career of this institution has proved most successful, especially in the past year, when two of the University prizes in Avesta and Pahlavi were carried by the students. In 1895, there were about twenty-five pupils; now there are more than seventy on the roll. According to the Presidency College, this institution has imparted religious instruction to its pupils even during the months when plague committed great havoc in our midst. This is highly creditable to the principal, the Shrsee high priest, Shams-ul-Ulama Dastur Peshotanjee, and the other professors, whom we congratulate upon the great success the Sir Jamshedjee Zend College has achieved. The institution does not omit to teach the M. A. text-books in which special lectures are delivered to the M. A. Class by the principal's son, Dastur Darab Peshotan. The first graduate who passed the M. A. examination in Avesta-Pahlavi was sent up from this college.

DINNER TO SHIP'S OFFICERS.—By the s. s. Safari, writes the *Zanzibar Gazette*, about two hundred Khojas, who had been to Bombay to attend the ceremonies of the wedding of H. H. Aga Khan, returned to Zanzibar, and on Tuesday evening last, the 16th instant, invited Captain Kiene and Mr. Koppistatter, the Commander, and Chief Officer, respectively, of the Safari, to a complimentary dinner at the old house of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, as an acknowledgment of the kindness and attention they had received while passengers on board during the voyage from Bombay. About a dozen German gentlemen had also been invited, and there were fifteen members of the Khoja Jamat party present, including Mr. Alidina Kanji and Mr. Sheriff Faza, who had returned by the Safari. The representative of Messrs. Wm. O'Swald, on behalf of the Khojas, in a few well chosen words, expressed the thanks and appreciation of the passengers for the kindness and comfort they had received not only from the captain, but all the officers and crew of the vessel. The whole party then sat down and did ample justice to a sumptuous repast.

WAS IT THE LITTLE MONSOON?

THE *Times of Ceylon* of the 15th inst., writes :—Many people are asking this with reference to yesterday's storm in Colombo, which, beginning soon after midday, continued, with little intermission, till late at night. The persistent rain—amounting to 4·62 inches—with thunder and lightning, had all the appearance of the arrival of the Little Monsoon, but there was an unusual absence of wind, with the exception of a few fitful gusts which are officially stated to have been from the E. S. E.; and on this account we have strong doubts as to the "burst," while Capt. Donnan, it will be seen, ridicules the idea. It is noteworthy that the earliest date hitherto on which this has arrived has been April 14th, but it does not look as if 1897 were going to repeat the record. To-day there has been no rain, but the sky is gloomy and overcast, and the temperature has fallen appreciably, it being quite cool and agreeable.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without saving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers" It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Yarrington Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the furnishing of Dum-Dum with a water-supply by the Cantonment Committee, and an order appears in the *Gazette* extending the modified sections of the Bengal Municipal Act to Dum-Dum for the purpose. The supply is to be for domestic purposes only, and householders paying the water-rate may be permitted to connect their premises with the service pipes. The Cantonment Committee receives the usual extensive powers of control, including the regulation of the existing sources of supply, the decision of how and to whom the water, whether filtered or unfiltered, may be furnished, and the charges to be paid therefor.

THE Pondicherry Municipal Council has been suspended for three months by order of the Governor-in-Council. A Commission of ten members has been formed to conduct the affairs of the Municipality, under the presidency of Monsieur Paul Perroon, Privy Councillor, and head of the firm of Messrs. Perroon, Bayol and Co. The Government has been forced to take this action owing to the irreconcilable attitude of two contentious parties in the Council.

THE final examinations of the Lahore Veterinary College were concluded on the 10th instant. Thirty-nine candidates presented themselves, and of these twenty-eight satisfied the examiners. The results are better than those of last year.

THE work of the office of Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh continues to increase rapidly. Taking the two departments together, there were in all last year 3,995 separate analyses, either chemical or bacteriological, which gives about 11 cases a day (not excluding Sundays). The increase in the cases of cattle-poisoning is particularly noteworthy. Three years ago they amounted to 102, the following year to 264, and last year to 371. Arsenic, as usual, was the favourite poison, being detected in 249 out of 371 cases. Until some system is devised for the better regulation of the sale of this poison, the mischief is not likely to abate. Surgeon-Captain Lumsden, by the way, who submits this report (Mr. Hankin being on special duty in connection with the bubonic plague at Bombay) mentions that, in detecting cases of poisoning with snake venom, Dr. Calmette's anti-venine snake serum has been most useful. He states that, if two guinea-pigs are inoculated, one with a solution derived from the rag used to convey the poison, and the second with the same dose of the solution, plus a sufficient dose of anti-venine, the first guinea-pig succumbs, the second remaining well.

MUCH uneasiness has been caused in commercial circles throughout the district served by the North-Eastern Railway Company because of the failure of the negotiations to settle the dispute between the company and its workmen. Both sides seem determined to maintain the position taken up, and in the present temper of the men a strike is not improbable, although negotiations by correspondence are still being carried on. In that event enormous injury to trade would result. The Exchange at Newcastle was very depressed on the 2nd. At this time contracts are usually fixed for the Baltic ports, navigation being now near opening, and a stoppage of work just now would lay idle thousands of seamen, miners, and others. It was expected that part of the Danish produce trade, which was diverted to Grimsby during the recent strike, would return to the Tyne, but in view of the present doubtful position this arrangement has been cancelled.

A CORRESPONDENT who is employed on famine relief in the Cawnpore District sends a contemporary a specimen of a weed locally known as sikhauli, which is being largely mixed, he says, by the poorest classes with the coarse grain out of which they make their chuppattees. It is not unlike our common or garden lavender in appearance, but is without smell or perceptible taste. The popular notion seems to be that the adulterant operates somewhat after the manner of Erythoxylon coca in repairing nervous wants, but more likely it is purely inert, and merely serves to increase the bulk of the vanishing loaf, just as the inner bark of the pine tree mingles with the rye flour to form the bread of the Norwegian peasant.

IT is stated that there are several schemes now under consideration in connexion with the proposed expedition to the Antarctic regions which is to be undertaken next summer, but that nothing will be definitely agreed upon until after Easter. One of these, which appears to find most favour amongst prominent geographers, is for a five years settlement, it being admitted that a single summer is far too short a period for the important work which is to be done in a part of the world that has been quite untouched since the days of the Ross and Challenger expeditions. The proposed expedition, though fully approved by the Government, will be entirely financed by private individuals, and subscriptions towards that end are now being received, it being estimated that a couple of ships would be necessary, with a maximum of 300 men.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily News* calls attention to the singular effect which the recent beautification of the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House has had upon the marble statues in that noble chamber. These statues, he remarks, gleamed snow-white so long as the hall was in its old sombre condition, but now that the light and pleasant design of decoration has been carried out they appear—at all events by daylight—a dull grey, as if moulded in putty. The change seems to have been brought about by the light chocolate or terra-cotta colouring of the niches in which the statues are placed. The only means of restoring the beauty of the statues would seem to be a darkening of the niches, but as they are at present in harmony with the general scheme of colour an interference with them may have unexpected consequences. It is singular that these statues should have been overlooked, seeing that they form so fine a feature of the hall.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* learns from Budapest that two pictures, a supposed Murillo and a Van der Neer, have been stolen from their frames in the National Picture Gallery in the middle of the day, when there were visitors and copyists about. The Murillo represents St. Joseph and the Boy Jesus, the Dutch picture, a burning picture, situated on a river, ships, and a windmill. As there is no market for such pictures in Hungary, it is probable that the thieves will offer them for sale in England or America. A few days ago there was a fire in the gallery, which was, however, soon extinguished. The Budapest newspapers suspect that the theft was noticed some time ago, and that the fire was intended to conceal it. In the frames of the stolen pictures common oleographs have been substituted representing subjects not very different from those of the originals. The so-called Murillo is valued at £400.

FROM time to time we have taken occasion to speak of the institution and training of the Russian Okhotniki sections attached to the infantry. These are composed of men specially fitted for reconnaissance work in advance of the main bodies of troops, and the *Iwatide Russe* has just drawn attention to the important part they are likely to play in Asiatic campaigns. They have been, in fact, specially organised in the Transcaspian districts since 1891, and are constantly in training for their duties, which include something of the functions of a corps of guides. It is their work to understand locality and to be able to trace ways half-effaced in the steppes, or to lead troops through regions altogether devoid of roads and tracks, and they must know where fodder and water can be found. Marching in advance of troops, too, in regions not well adapted for the work of cavalry, they must be fitted to engage in guerilla warfare according to the methods of their antagonists. The special means of training are the chase and military exercises proper. Many of the Okhotniki men have lived by the chase, and the pursuit of boar, panther, and tiger on the Afghan frontier develops alike their aptitudes and powers. Various marching and reconnoitring exercises take place periodically, and the statistical journeys of officers through Transcaspia have afforded them many opportunities of pursuing their training under excellent conditions. Much is expected by Russian soldiers from these trained and specially selected men marching in advance of the forces.

JUDGE OWEN was engaged at Cardiff County Court, the other day, in hearing a case in which an elderly Scotch gentleman named M'Intyre brought a claim against a foreigner named Paulick for £10 as damages and £25 15s. for board and lodging. The plaintiff, a talkative old gentleman, created a good deal of amusement in court. From his evidence it would seem that the parties were engaged in the promotion of a new industry, and that he provided the necessary capital. At first he claimed damages to the amount of £1,89 0,000, which he subsequently reduced to £10,000, and from that to the modest sum of £10. He also entertained the defendant, so he said, for forty-two days, that he treated him to best of everything, and for this claimed £20 15s. Plaintiff admitted that three solicitors had refused to take his case up, and his Honour remarked significantly, "And no wonder." The defendant gave a complete denial to the plaintiff's statements, and said the only "boarding" he had received from the plaintiff was when the gentleman invited him home to meals. His Honour questioned the plaintiff at some length but failed to get anything tangible from him, and the case eventually came to an abrupt conclusion, in consequence of the plaintiff making a disrespectful *sotto voce* observation to the judge. Judgement was given for the defendant on both of the claims, and also upon a counter-claim which he brought.

TO ascertain whether or not a room is damp a kilogram of fresh lime should be placed therein, after hermetically closing doors and windows. In twenty-four hours it should be weighed, and if the kilogram has absorbed more than ten grams of water (that is, more than one per cent.) the room should be considered dampand classed as unhealthyo The question of the dampness of dwellings is a frequent cause of dispute between landlord and tenant, and is naturally solved in the negative by the former. The question can be settled in the future by the test of the hydration of lime, which will give irrefutable proof of the validity of such complaint.

A PATHETIC passage in the biography of Dr. Jowett, published recently is his lament over the defects in his early education. "No day passes," writes the Regius Professor of Greek and Essayist on "The Interpretation of the Scriptures," in which I do not feel the defects of early education. I was never taught how to play at cards, or even at billiards, and it seems too late to repair the error now. o you think I could learn to waltz?"

THE Turkish Government has been able during the recent crisis, it is said, to place an army of nearly 80,000 men on the Thessalian frontier of Greece. This shows that Turkey is a power not altogether to be despised. As a matter of fact the Turkish Army is a strong and well-organised one; it contains a number of men who would fight to the death for the maintenance of the Sultan's rule. Amongst these troops are the Turks of Asia Minor, who are reckoned the finest soldiery under the Ottoman flag, and the notorious regiments of irregular cavalry known as the Hamidieh Cavalry. This is made up of fifty-five regiments of 600 men each, and is recruited from the Kurds, who are the descendants of the tribes from which Darius and Xerxes obtained the cavalry that accompanied them on their Grecian expeditions. The Turkish transport and supply system are evidently in very fair working order; indeed, an organisation that can arrange for the transport of an army of between 70,000 and 80,000 men, as some say, across a mountainous district as the country for a distance of seventy miles towards the borders of Thessaly is, and keep it supplied with the necessaries of life, cannot be in such a very bad way. It is customary to under-rate the strength of Turkey. This is the only excuse that really can be urged for the absurd tone adopted by many politicians.

THE monument to the slain and severly wounded of the 1870 and 1871 campaigns went into Committee of Supply in the German Reichstag, and from there it never expected to emerge. The proposal is unpopular for several reasons; it was sprung upon the country from the highest quarters too suddenly. The country is not ready to vote a fresh 2,000,000 marks without the courtesy of previous consultation. Then there is a feeling that if the heroes of these wars are to be further commemorated a place should have been found for them on the national monument to their first Emperor and war lord. Failing this, some extension of the Column of Victory should have been proposed, but a memorial hall, as quite an extra erection, planted, as was proposed, close to the Brandenburger Thor, does not meet with the faintest enthusiasm. The Imperial Chancellor read an eloquent exhortation in a perfunctory way, and the bill was buried decently without discussion.

AFTER the French promotions, dated March 10, had taken effect the average seniority in the ranks of captain and lieutenant remained as follows: Captain, infantry, 15 years and 7 months; cavalry, 13 years and 2 months; artillery, 16 years and 4 months; engineers, 17 years and 6 months Lieutenant, infantry, 6 years and 11 months; cavalry, 7 years and 9 months; artillery, 7 years and 5 months; engineers, 5 years and 5 months. The oldest captains count 26 years and 4, 5, or 6 months in their rank in the infantry, 26 years and 3 months in the cavalry, and 22 years and 6 months in the artillery and engineers. As the *Progres Militaire* remarks, if these err it will not be from want of experience.

SIR EDWARD STRACHEY has some interesting recollections of F. D. Maurice in the April *Cornhill*. Maurice, Sir Edward says, liked a good story, and could tell it with epigrammatic point:—"For example, how a work, of which the original title was 'The Soul and Its Aspirations,' had been found in the library of an eminent professor at Cambridge with the title altered to 'The Soul and Its Stomach Aches.' How another professor, in conversation with Coleridge, used the word Nature in a way which roused Coleridge to exclaim, 'Why do you say Nature when you mean God?' On Dr. Buckland answering, 'I think it more reverent; but you think both words have the same meaning. Do you not?' Coleridge indignantly rejoined: 'I think God and Nature the same! I think Nature is the devil in a strait waistcoat.'" Maurice told Sir Edward Strachey a story of himself. He stopped in the street at Leamington to remonstrate with a costermonger who was belabouring his donkey with all his might, whereupon the man replied with a quite plaintive appeal, "Why is he so stupid, then?"

THE spy story from Toulon is now explained, and that part of it which alleged that the yacht had been ordered to leave the port owing to a suspicion that the party on board had been taking notes of the fortifications turns out to be baseless. Sir George Newnes, who has chartered the yacht for a cruise in the Mediterranean, has written to contradict the story. He says: "The facts about our Toulon visit are briefly these. We reached the harbour about 9 a.m., and after breakfast landed for an hour to visit the town. Our steam launch was used for the purpose. On returning to the yacht we put the ladies on board, and ran up and down the lines of the battleships at their moorings, passing them closely and noting their names. No pause was made at any ship, no sketches or notes were taken. The whole run did not last half an hour. We left the harbour for Cannes about one o'clock, and received no visit or message from the naval authorities before leaving. Our plan was simply to pay this short visit, and so we informed the guard-boat of the port on entering."

GENERAL POLAVIEJA has addressed a letter to the Spanish Government in which he says:—"In spite of the illness from which I am suffering I am staying and shall remain at Paranaque at the head of the Army, and I only regret that I cannot mount my horse. I was campaigning for eleven months in Cuba, taking each day the necessary medicines, but this climate is much harder to bear, and weakens one more. Nothing, however, will make me abandon the command of the troops, and I shall remain at their head, as I have done hitherto, devoting myself entirely to pushing forward the operations and standing resolutely at the post entrusted to me by the Queen and the Government. I wish that no doubt shall be cast on the absolute truth of what I say. In asking you already to appoint someone to succeed me I have taken into consideration the fact that it will necessarily be some time before my successor can take my place. I repeat that the state of my health is bad, and that, in spite of that, I shall remain at my post to the last moment."

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 10th April 1897 :—

John Francis Young, saddler, of No. 21, the Mall, in the cantonments of Fyzabad, for pneumatic harness, saddlery, and boot appliances.

Rupert E.C Malvery, of Messrs. Bertie Smith & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay, for improvements in openers for aerated water bottles with valves.

Playford Reynolds, M.I.C.E., superintending engineer in the Public Works Department of Bombay, for a portable incinerator for burning cutchra, rags, and refuse generally.

Charles Sinclair Drummond, engineer, of 13, Eastcheap, in the city of London, for improvements in or connected with saddles or seats for bicycles and other vehicles.

Carlo Guattari, engineer, of 70, Milkwood road, Herne hill, London, for improvements in the generation of motive power.

Amended application—*See* No. 68 of 1897.

William Owen, mechanical engineer, of Constitution road, Petersham, in the colony of New South Wales, for improvements in boots and shoes for the purpose of ventilation.

The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ld., manufacturers, of 190, Clerkenwell road, London, for improvements in valves.

The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ld., manufacturers, of 190, Clerkenwell road, London, for improvements relating to the securing of metal rims or felloes to the spokes of vehicle wheels.

The Anglo-French Motor Carriage Co., Ld., of Digbeth, Birmingham, for improvements in horseless carriages.

George Henry Cliff, carpenter, of Johannesburg, in the South African Rebulic, for improvements in step ladders.

Carl Dellwik, engineer, of 6, Grefgatan, Stockholm, for improvements in the production of water-gas, and in apparatus therefor.

George Fitewood Dewdney, engineer, of Dumball's road, Cardiff Glamogansbire, for an improved method of constructing metal chests and tanks.

Jonathan Henry Poulson, indigo planter and landholder, of 70, Serpentine lane, Calcutta, for disengaging or extracting within a limited time the fibre of the jute plant by means of washing under mechanical pressure and trituration, to be called "Po

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Derby Cottage, Bhowalla Cross Road, Parel, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian carpets, pictures, &c., the property of H. BLORE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built landau in very good order.
1 set of brass mounted double harness.
1 handsome strong victoria with removable coach-box.
1 dark chesnut Persian horse, 14 hands, aged, has been regularly driven in victoria.
1 pair of bay Arabs, 14-2, both go well in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND PONIES AT MR. ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLES, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—

13 horses and ponies belonging to Bolis.
12 do. do. do. do.

Dealers proceeding to their native country.
The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND PONIES AT MR. OOMER JAMAL'S STABLES, LOCKSLEY HALL, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA CLUB.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, on account and risk of Messrs. Dada Abdula and Co.—

Ex. s.s. "Cuarland."

43 horses and ponies.
The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th proximo at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sopari Baugh Road, Parel, near the G. I. P. Ry. Workshop, Very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a Redgrave mahogany grant square pianoforte, by Richard Soehn, very rich Persian carpets, mahogany miniature billiard 2ipp table, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich art table ornaments, a handsome strong-built high-wheeled dogcart with rubber tyred wheels, a handsome strong G. C. pony, 3½ years old, sets of single harness, by Dunnett, bicycles, wines, books, etc., the property of G. E. HARFORD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st April, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property in Ali Oomer Street otherwise called Tookri Mohalla, advertised to take place THIS DAY, is POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 27th day of May next.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, opposite St. John's Church, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, a first rate ebonized cottage pianoforte, by Ascherberg high-wheeled dog-cart, with bay horse and harness, table ornaments, Hinks' lamps, &c., the property of Lieut. J. C. CRUMP.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

Under instructions from the mortgagees Adamjee Jeevajee and Alibhai Moosajee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khoja Noorally Pardhan, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., at the Furniture Bazar, Chuckla Street, near Crawford Market, the stock-in-trade consisting of chandeliers, vase lamps, bentwood chairs, sofas, glassware, plateware, crockery, iron safe pier tables, &c.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Palm Grove, Gamdevi, near Chowpatty, opposite the mill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, orchestral American organ, windproof lamps, Brussels, carpets, table ornaments, pictures, etc., the property of PHILIP BOTTENHEIM, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly, Parel Road, next to the Fire Brigade Station, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, pier glasses, organ lamps by Tucker, vase lamps, handsome English gig, handsome vis-a-vis with rubber tyre wheels, Europe built landau in good order with rubber tyre wheels, a pair of handsome young iron grey Persian horses, double and single harness, marble and bronze table ornaments, clocks, &c., the property of SALE MAHOMED JAFFERBHAI THARIA TOPUN, Esq., proceeding to Zanzibar.

Catalogues will be published and the property is in view.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, with premises lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., very valuable and neat substantial modern household furniture of the latest design, consisting of drawing room, suites, chiffoniers, cabine, revolving top office table, easy chairs, bedstead, mirror door single and double almirahs and wardrobes, dressing and washhand tables, etc.,

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and neat substantial blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bed room furniture, made to order, English Brass bedstead with iron mattress, table ornaments, windproof lamps, fancy floor and arch curtains, Lady's Humbug safety bicycle nearly new China matting flower pots, etc., the property of P.C. STEPHANIDES Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, behind the Jute Mills, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, Persian carpet, handsome oil paintings, table ornaments, etc., the property of F. DIEWET, Esq., Junior.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 pair of bay Australian horses, 15-1, 5 years old, purchased last year from Mr. Baldock, price Rs. 1,400.
1 pair of silver grey Arab horses, 6 years old, price Rs. 800.
1 brougham by Silk and Sons, made to order, cost £360, price Rs. 4,200.
1 mail-phaeton by Silk and Sons, made to order, cost £130, price Rs. 1,260.
1 English built Victoria Sociable, price Rs. 800. Apply to—

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Bombay, 21st April, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of P. C. H. Snow, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., at the New Bhuleshwar Market, the right of occupancy of all the stalls in the Bhuleshwar Market from 1st May to 30th June 1897.

Each stall will be put up separately for the full quarter and the amount of each offer, less the amount of the expired portion of the quarter, plus license fee rupee one, must be paid over to the Superintendent of Markets, or to the undersigned, the same time as each stall is knocked down to the bidder, whose bid is the highest.

Each offer of such sales will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's confirmation, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Superintendent of Markets or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 21st April, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MINTON'S WALL AND FLOOR TILES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms as follows :—

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—

A consignment of 50 cases containing Minton's Dado, wall, bath and cook room glazed tiles, of various light colours, square, hexagonal, octagonal, etc.

Will put up for sale one case at a time to suit intending buyers.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms as follows :—

12 carbonic acid apparatus for making soda water, sparkling wines, &c., at home.

On account and at the risk of Vithuldas Mohun per s.s. "Shannon"—

1 case hardware, containing sofa springs, screws washers, sheep skins, &c.

On account of the concerned—

1 case printed sateen.

A collection of very rich and valuable oil paintings in fine gilt frames, also a collection of Hink's burners punkhs and reading lamps, plated spoons and forks, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

Bombay, 21st April, 1897. Auctioneers.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 35, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.

BY APPOINTMENT

To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India ;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India ;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.

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67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

FOR SALE.

Superior Ports direct from the Growers.

Bottled by James Connell.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
1863 Vintage.....	30	0
A Genuine Port	18	0

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,

DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB.
"CHAHPORE" TEA GARDENS.

	Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE ..... Nett per lb.	1	0
FINEST ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	0	12
ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	0	10
FAMILY MIXTURE ..... "	0	10
PEKOE ..... "	0	9
PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE
MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

	Rs.	a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15	12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8	0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchoridine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.

No fresh news is to hand through Reuter except that a decline of 1-8 cent. took place in New York yesterday in the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, 7 5-16 cents being quoted ; and July Futures fell off 12 points to 7·05 cents. Bar Silver was unchanged at 62 1-8 cents per oz., with Exchange on London ¼ cent. higher at 4·88⅛ dollars. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports amounted to 9,000 bales, the arrivals to date this season now comparing as follows with those in the corresponding period of the two preceding years :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	9,000	10,000	18,000
Two days' Receipts	21,000	16,000	24,000
Since 1st Sept.	6,351,000	4,897,000	7,586,000

In our local Cotton market an advance of Re. 1, all round, was reported in prices yesterday, holders of ready Cotton being firm. We hear of a large business having been done in the evening, one local Mill having purchased about 8-10,000 bales, and an European firm having been reported to have bought 3,000 bales. The latter purchase consisted chiefly of Bombay pressed Dhollera at Rs. 175 for Fully good, and Rs. 185 for Fine with home guarantee. Some New Broach for March 1898 delivery was done at Rs. 214 at Rs. 216, one firm having sold 1,200 bales. To-day, in presence of the news of the decline in futures in New York there was a quieter feeling in the market, and only a small business was reported. Prices are unchanged except for Bengals, which are Re. 1 lower Wheat and Seeds are quiet markets with nothing of any importance reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	12,417	bales.
Wheat	8,191	cwts.
Linseed	2,490	"
Rapeseed	10,835	"
Gingellyseed	2,974	"
Poppyseed	2,266	"
Castorseed	2,495	"
Rice	7,253	"

FREIGHTS remain very quiet with nothing doing worth reporting.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay returns for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	4,90,123
" " Branches	Dec.	"	1,44,621
Other " "	Dec.	"	29,67,362
Government Securities	Inc.	"	1,67,192
Other authorised "	Inc.	"	1,059
Loans	Inc.	"	1,23,442
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	6,54,714
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,12,919
Cash	Dec.	"	31,56,502

The usual weekly return of the Presidency Bank issued to-day for yesterday (when the Bank continued closed for the Easter holidays) covered only the first four days of last week, the remaining two having been holidays, and during that period the material decrease of 31¼ lakhs took place in the Cash balance, due to withdrawals from Deposits both public and private, but almost entirely private, aggregating some 31¼ lakhs. There was a trifling increase of 1¼ lakh and 1¼ lakh, respectively, in Government Securities and Loans, and in Bills Discounted a decrease of 6¼ lakhs.

EXCHANGE re-opened this morning after the holidays steady in tone at 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a small scale throughout the day ; Merchants' Bills were scarce, and there was but a very moderate demand for Bank Paper, the market having closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Francs do.	1'59	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market was quite but steady to-day at 101 1-16 for money, 101 9-16 for Account, for 3¼ per Cents, with 97 for 3 per Cents, at which level rates were maintained to the close.

SHARES have been very neglected, and we note from our revised list that Manockjee Petit have advanced Rs. 15, and David have declined Rs. 17½ Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2½ higher, being quoted at Rs. 1,367½ per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 15th April compare with the Statement of 10th April, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 10. Rs.	April 15. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000	62,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,46,338	49,47,235
Do. do. at Branches	46,54,491	45,09,870
Other Deposits	2,80,98,514	2,60,01,312
Post Bills	7,874	7,978
Credits, undrawn	18,65,219	15,75,399
	Rs... 5,68,42,452	5,32,41,691
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,05,32,213	1,06,99,405
Other authorised Securities	29,88,138	29,89,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	71,02,266	71,93,514
Loans do. do. do.	1,09,33,630	1,10,27,101
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,15,39,689	1,08,75,975
Dead Stock	4,12,415	4,12,415
Stamps and Stationery	22,151	22,134
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	2,32,297	1,19,378
Cash	1,20,58,524	89,01,962
	Rs.. 5,68,42,452	5,32,42,691

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Lockeley Hall s—11 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 3030 cuts Myrabollams J. Veeram 200 bales wool, G Toolseedas 6,000 cwts bone meal R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HULL.
Othello s—252 cwts linseed A Hiascheck and Co ; 2201 cwts castorseed, 2001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Othello s—159 bales hemp, P Bhimjee ; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 100 cuts gum, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales hemp, A H Shaik Cumroodin ; 10,011 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.
Drachenfels s—330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 151 bales hemp, W Bachur ; 110 bales cotton, 201 cwts mustardseed A Hiascheck and Co ; 2201 cwts poppyseed, 2001 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Singapore s—400 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 200 bales cotton, John Fachiri.

FOR BREMEN.
Drachenfels s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ST PETERSBURG.
Othello s—1,000 cwts castor seed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 2,000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.
Rossall s—1,375 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 220 bales cotton, John Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.
Rossall s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,000 cwts castor seed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Bonaboy s—444 bales cotton, N J Abrahams ; 187 cwt sharkfins, N Meanee ; 15 cwt fishmaws, 210 cwt sharkfins, K Dhanjee and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Bombay s—129 cwt ichsmus, N Meanee.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 600 lbs condiments, 240 lbs dry fruits, M Poonjiajee and sons.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 10th April 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	768	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	39,563	33,397	...	13,832	...	1,63,457
Goods	66,499	63,247	3,252	...	1,54,281	...
Other earnings	2,978	8,076	...	5,098	...	25,282
Total for week	1,09,012	1,21,720	...	15,678	...	...
Aggregate ...	46,14,654	15,89,112	...	...	25,542	...

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week en ing 13th March, 1897 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,55,059	4,95,740	6,516	6,57,315
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	...	...	...	7,69,191
Decrease				1,11,876

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PORTER—April 6, at Knollswood Villa, Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Captain Bruce Porter, Army Medical Staff, of twin daughters.

SHILLINGFORD—April 1, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, the wife of G. Shillingford, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KŒTTLITZ—GOULDEN—April 6, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon Welbore MacCarthy Robert Kœttlitz, of The Cedars Tea Estate, Darjeeling, to Cicely Goulden.

DEATHS.

BUTLER—April 14, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, of heart disease, F. H. Butler, of the Bengal Pilot Service, eldest son of the late Captain Butler, Port Officer of Calcutta, aged 36 years.

DIXON—April 10, at Peermaad, Travancore, Winifred Mary, infant daughter of S. M. Dixon.

HANSSON—April 4, on board the s. s. City of Edinburgh, three days from Port Said, Jens Gricksen Hansen, Commander, s. s. Arratoon Apcar.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1897.

THE declaration of war by Turkey on the 18th April "regularises" the situation on the Greco-Turkish frontier. It will not take the Greek Government by surprise. The crossing of the frontier by "volunteers," and continued fighting for several days, during which Turkish outposts were attacked, were no doubt intended to provoke, and in a measure compel, the Sultan to recall his Minister from Athens, and to present the Greek Minister with his passports. King George has done precisely what the six Great Powers have been strenuously insisting for months would result in a European war, and set the world in flames. We shall now see whether the Powers will go to war with one another to prove to their own satisfaction that their fears of a universal conflagration were well founded and were not diplomatic fiction intended to throw dust in the eyes of the gullible public. Now that King George has thrown his glove into the lists, and that the Sultan has taken it up, we shall see whether the Triple Alliance will declare war against the Dual Alliance, or the latter against the former, and whether Great Britain will fight either of the groups or both together. Of course, if certain of the Great Powers have the fixed intention of making a pretext of a war in the East of Europe to further ambitious projects of their own, their opportunity has come, and the long-dreaded explosion may occur at any moment. The South East of Europe has been mined with infinite care, and an explosion would be the signal for a war which will change the map of the world. There is no particular reason why the match should be applied at the present time. It can scarcely be supposed that Count Muravieff, for instance, who has been only a month or two in office, would, of deliberate purpose, precipitate the collision which Prince Lobanoff for many weighty reasons desired to postpone, believing, not wholly without reason, that diplomacy would secure the results desired by the war party in Russia with greater certainty and at far less cost. France has nothing to gain in a melee of the Powers in the Levant. Constantinople is not a prize within her reach, and she would be very altruistic to go to war that Russia might occupy it. Germany is perfectly sincere in declaring that for her the Eastern Question is of no special interest. Great Britain has fifty war vessels in the Levant. But they are there as a demonstration in favour of peace, of the kind most likely to impress the military Powers with the wisdom of looking before they leap. Austria and Italy have nothing to gain and have everything to lose by a general war.

Why, then, should any of the Great Powers go to war if they do not want to? Their own diplomacy has baffled the attempt of the Sultan and King George to settle the Cretan Question on a friendly basis. That is no reason why they should fly at each other's throats. They can have a certain amount of pleasurable excitement by superintending, advising, and helping—in a purely "pacific" spirit—Greek or Turk, as their sympathies lie. The German Emperor tendered the Sultan the services of General Von Goltz and other officers who organised the Turkish army on its present basis. General Goltz was recalled some two years ago during the Armenian agitation, when it seemed possible that the European Powers might intervene in the internal affairs of Turkey—a danger which Prince Lobanoff's aversion to a policy of sentiment effectually dissipated. One of the English correspondents on the Greek frontier, on the 31st March, chronicled the bitter indignation aroused in the Greek camp by the information that German officers were superintending the erection of Turkish batteries. A Greek officer exclaimed: "It is a degradation beyond belief that Christian Germany sends officers to help the savages on our frontiers. How did the Germans behave to foreigners caught fighting for France in 1871?" On the same day, another correspondent wrote: "While England has now agreed to blockade Greece, Russia has refused to join it on the ground that it is now too late. Justification of the Russian view is found in the fact that the blockade cannot now seriously hamper the Greeks, as practically everything has gone to the front." Large consignments of arms and ammunition, of horses and mules, had been imported and sent to the Thessalian frontier. The correspondent in question, Mr. Henry Norman, called to mind that a week before he had ventured to warn Lord Salisbury that Russia was fooling England, and he added that more ample details confirmed the impression that Russia is playing a double game in the whole business. On that very day, the *Times*' correspondent at Vienna telegraphed that the worst of the situation was that it was no longer under the control of diplomacy, but entirely at the mercy of events. The Athens correspondent of the same journal said that the Greeks had lost confidence in the good intentions of the Powers and distrusted their advice. Lord Salisbury, there is reason to believe, while taking part in the blockade of Crete, and concurring—after some hesitation—in the proposal to blockade Greece, objected to extending the blockade to Volo when there was nothing to show that the Greek troops on the frontier would not be attacked by a far superior force of Turks. Under such circumstances, the blockade of Volo would seriously embarass Greece, as only a difficult overland route would be left to her. It was on that ground that England proposed the establishment of a neutral zone on the Macedonian-Thessalian frontier to interpose between Greeks and Turks.

The Emperor William disapproved of the proposal, and threatened to withdraw from the Concert if all the Greek ports were not blockaded. Great Britain, after some delay agreeing to the blockade, Russia took the opportunity to protest that it was then too late. The difficulty in all concerts is to get the performers to keep the same time. Exactly a month ago, the correspondent whom we have just named saw reason to forecast with perfect accuracy what has since occurred. "Russia is believed in Athens to be preparing an original issue to the present situation. She is urging Turkey forward to attack Greece, offering, if necessary, to assist the former with money. She believes the first battle will be a disastrous defeat for the Greeks, when she would call off Turkey, and propose terms which Greece would be only too glad to accept; thus Russia would play the fine *role* of having saved Greece at last. I should, therefore, not be surprised if the situation took a sudden and remarkable change shortly in the shape of a declaration of war by Turkey." On the same day, March 20, a Servian newspaper mentioned that Russia had offered to furnish Servia with 120,000 magazine rifles on credit. The War Minister, whose activity in pushing on the national armament was highly praised, decided to take time and make inquiries, as he desired that the Servian army should have the newest type of magazine rifle. The offer taken with the gift of a gun-boat to Montenegro, and the favour shown to Prince Ferdinand who, it was openly stated, had entered into a secret convention with Greece to divide Macedonia, Servia, and Montenegro, getting each a share, was regarded as betraying the subtle methods by which Russia seeks to gather these states under her control. On March 19, it was telegraphed from Sofia that the Government of Bulgaria had concluded a contract with the firm of Krupp, of Essen, for the delivery of ninety pieces of field artillery, with the necessary munitions, at a cost of two and a-quarter million francs. The order is to be carried out within the year. Evidently the declaration of war by Turkey will not find Russia unprepared for eventualities.

AT Home they are still in the dark as to the details of the approaching great ceremony which occupies all the attention that can be spared from the restless state of foreign and South African affairs, and we probably shall not receive definite particulars until the return to England of the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness, as is well-known, has charge of the arrangements, and some things, we suppose, cannot be settled in his absence. The greatest mystery continues to be that relating to the Thanksgiving Service. When it was first announced that an open-air religious ceremony was to take place in front of the Metropolitan Cathedral great officers of the Court went about saying that there was absolutely no truth in the report; that the idea had emanated from the brain of some ingenious paragraphist, and that the statements in the press on the subject had caused great annoyance in very exalted quarters. These denials, moreover, we do not think, ever got into the press, and we remarked that they were circulated very shortly after the religious papers published their prospects against the service being held outside instead of inside St. Paul's. The papers gave minute details of "the programme of the special service to be held outside St. Paul's Cathedral," and even went so far as to indicate some of the distinguished dignitaries who are to "assist" on the occasion. Next day the Dean wrote that the accounts are full of inaccuracies. Matters, described as settled, are still under discussion and undecided, whilst he has never heard of one or two points which are spoken of as arranged. Dr. Gregory in his letter speaks of the service to be used "when the Queen comes to St. Paul's;" he says nothing about the service being held outside the cathedral. It would come as a very great surprise to the general public if it should eventually transpire that the service is to be in-doors and not out-of-doors: not that such an announcement would cause any disappointment on the part of the great mass of the people. The space in St. Paul's churchyard is so circumscribed that there will not be much room left for ordinary sight-seers when the City Corporation has erected the stands for the use of its sisters, its cousins, and its aunts. Canada is hurt because she is asked to send only twenty-six volunteers to take part in the procession when she wants to furnish 600, and offers to pay for them by means of a public subscription, if it is the expense that stands in the way. But India is worse off. She is happily to send a contingent of native soldiers, though a small one, to delight the eyes and stir the imaginations of Londoners, but there are to be no volunteers from India unless the present arrangement be altered. Twenty-one Indian Cavalry Officers and a score of representatives of the Imperial Service troops are expected. Lord George Hamilton stated in the House the other night in reply to Mr. Bhownuggree's question, that the noble lord has received no proposals from India for the deputation of any volunteers. If not, why?

THE total recorded mortality from plague throughout the Presidency during the week ending on April 16 was 1,567, being smaller by 299 than in the preceding week. This decrease may, we hope, be taken as an indication that the warmer weather we are now experiencing is having a marked effect in destroying the plague bacilli. Bombay city made only a contribution to this diminution that could be counted on the fingers of one hand. During the current week the rate of decline in the Presidency city is likely to be accelerated, judging from yesterday's gratifying return. In Karachi the downward movement was more satisfactory, there being a falling off in the mortality by more than one-fourth. In the Deccan capital the diminution, although less marked than that of Karachi, was considerable, the deaths numbering 149, as compared with 176 in the preceding week. In the Surat division there was a decrease of about 10 per cent., while in the Thana district the number of fatal cases was reduced by one-fourth. The towns and districts named are the areas, in which, up to three or four weeks ago, the disease in a virulent epidemic form was almost entirely confined, and the all round decrease in them is a matter for sincere congratulation. The figures in each instance, however, are still very large, and it would be most unwise to allow the improvements we have noted to lead to any relaxation of effort on the part of the authorities. The plague is an enemy that must be fought with the most earnest purpose until it is entirely eliminated from our midst, ere our sanitary authorities can afford to rest and be thankful. Glancing at the detailed statistics for the two districts we have named we find that there has been a rapid change for the better at Bulsar, where the deaths last week numbered 69 as compared with 121 in the preceding seven days. In the sorely stricken village of Randeir the disease has been still greater proportionately. On the other hand, at Nugod, where 32 deaths took place in the week ending April 9, the mortality has risen by fifty per cent. In Surat town only a few sporadic cases have occurred. Turning to the Thana Collectorate, it is gratifying to find that in the place with which Bombay city is more closely connected than any other, the suburb of Bandora, the disease has been nearly stamped out. The deaths for the week numbered 8 only, as compared with 72 in the corresponding week in the month of March. At Vesava and Mudha, the deaths have been diminished by one-half, and at many other places in Thana similar gratifying progress in stamping out the disease is being made. At Bassein and Chinchani, however, there is little or no improvment, while at Tarapur there has been a considerable rise in the mortality. It will thus be seen that both in regard to Surat and Thana, the change for the better is militated against by the development of plague centres in some villages which have hitherto had but few cases. The position of affairs in the Kolaba district is still very disquieting, although the total mortality is a little less than in the preceding week. At the hamlet of Reodanda the plague is so virulent that none of the people attacked seem to recover. In the last two weeks, 185 persons have been attacked, and 182 have died. In parts of the Baroda territory, as well as at Palanpur and at Sukkur, the disease is growing in intensity. While the decrease in the total mortality for the Presid

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKO-GREECIAN WAR.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT THE MALUNA PASS.

THE GREEKS HOLD THEIR OWN.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The fighting was renewed yesterday, when the Greeks checked the Turkish advance at points on both sides of the Maluna Pass, but were hard pressed, and especially at Gritzovale, to the northward of Turnavo, where 22,000 Turks attempted a flank advance in the direction of Larissa.

The Greeks at first retreated for several miles but having been reinforced, they partly recovered their positions.

DESPERATE BATTLE AT THE REVENI PASS.

TURKS DRIVEN OVER THE FRONTIER.

A desperate battle was fought at the Reveni Pass, further to the South, which resulted in the Turks retreating across the frontier with great loss.

ADVANCE ON JANINA.

The Greek force, which has entered Epirus, is advancing on Janina.

THE LOSSES IN THE MALUNA PASS.

The Turks say they lost two hundred men at the Maluna Pass, and that the Greeks lost at least one thousand.

The fighting was continuous for two days.

The Turks maintained a stolid and steady bearing, whilst the Greeks were enthusiastic.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PREVESA.

The firing before Prevesa has become desultory owing to the rough sea prevailing.

ENTRY OF GREEK FORCES INTO EPIRUS.

A strong Greek force has entered Epirus.

DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL PRINCES TO THE FRONT.

The Duke of Sparta and Prince Nicholas have gone to the front.

FRANCE PROTECTS GREEKS IN TURKEY.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

France has undertaken to protect Greeks in Turkey.

SERVIA, BULGARIA AND MONTENEGRO.

It is understood that Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro at the request of Russia have promised not to interfere in the Turko-Greek war.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 20.

There were 13 new cases and 2 deaths recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 15.

In the special Plague Hospital 20 were admitted, one discharged cured, and six died, leaving 194 under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital one was admitted, making the number of those under treatment 33. In the Mahomedan Hospital 4 were admitted, 3 discharged cured, one died, and 53 remain under treatment.

The Military Search Party resumed their operations, to-day, and their labours resulted in the discovery of 6 cases and one corpse, while 4,393 houses were searched, 18 fumigated, and 43 limewashed.

The Municipal doctors discovered 9 cases, while five cases were found in the cantonment.

THE OUTBREAK AT SUKKUR.

LAHORE, APRIL 20.

There were 11 cases and 15 deaths from Plague at Sukkur, yesterday.

The railway mail service clerk, who was taken out at Lodhram, has since died.

Six hundred persons have been sent to Landis from Garhabad, owing to their having been rendered homeless by pressure brought on them by the plague authorities.

Four cases occurred at Rohri, yesterday.

The booking of passengers from Sukkur, Rohri Sanghi, and Bagarji was resumed, to-day, by mail train only.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Nubia arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, APRIL 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, from Colombo, arrived here, this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 20.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro, from Bombay, arrived here, this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 20.

The mail steamer Rosetta from China arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Selos arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 19th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenoriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Benguela-Mossamedes interrupted.
Telegrams for Ecuador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.
Suez route to Turkey (Europe) reopened.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th April, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	3	35 p.m.	20	35
Teheran	20	2	4 p.m.	..	24
Suez	20	2	50 p.m.	..	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th April, 1897.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	28	..	3
" Karachi	..	7	..	1
" Madras	..	24	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 19.

10 p.m. ... 81·3

TUESDAY.—APRIL 20.

6 a.m. ... 79·3
10 a.m. ... 84·5
2 p.m. ... 86·9
6 p.m. ... 85·9

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The revenue returns just published show that another very prosperous financial year has been enjoyed by this country. Although the increase in the revenue has not been so pronounced since the first quarter of the year, it is satisfactory to find much larger receipts for the past quarter than for the two preceding quarters. For the first quarter of the year there was an increase of £1,696,129; for the second quarter a decrease of £364,651; for the third quarter a falling off of £47,016; and for the past quarter a gain of £691,723 so that, on balance, the total net increase for the year is as given in the table below. The actual yield it will be seen is nearly 4 millions in excess of the estimates. The original estimated expenditure was placed at £100,047,000, to which has to be added a sum of nearly a million and a half voted for Supplementary estimates, which would give a surplus of £2,450,000. It is encouraging to find that the principal items of increase are from customs and excise, which together give an increased revenue of £1,158,000, which is a clear indication that the general consumer has been doing well. Curiously enough stamps, which last year gave an increase of upwards of a million and a half compared with the estimate, shows no change on balance. For the June quarter of 1896 there was a gain of £1,45,000, but for the September quarter the receipts fell off £90,000, and for the December quarter £120,000, while for the past quarter there has been an increase of £65,000. Income tax shows an increase of £550,000. Post Office receipts of nearly £500,000, and Miscellaneous Receipts of the same amount. In all items except telegraphs the Chancellor has received more than he anticipated. The result altogether cannot but be regarded as encouraging, as with the September and December quarters comparatively poor ones, that the actual outcome has been as above shown is matter for congratulation. The actual revenue last year as indicated reached a total of just upon 104 millions. Supposing the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimates for a revenue for the coming year of a similar amount, and he may probably not feel justified in doing much more, and estimating the expenditure for the coming year at 103 millions, at which figure it is placed by the best authorities, the Chancellor would have about a million and a half in hand; and of course to see how this will be dealt with we must await the Budget statement.

It is stated that the increase of half a million in the Customs receipts is due almost wholly to tea and tobacco, in equal proportions. For the first time, the revenue from the latter has exceeded eleven millions sterling, and that from tea all but four millions or an average consumption of nearly one and three-quarter pounds of tobacco and six and three-quarter pounds of tea per head of the population. Under the head of Excise, £600,000 of the whole increase of £856,000 is due to the augmented consumption of beer, which was the amount 1895 showed in excess of 1894 under the same head. Thus in two years, and without an alteration in the rate of duty, the revenue derived from beer has increased by one and a quarter million, and has left that derived from tobacco far behind. With the exception of Burton-on-Trent, Manchester is the largest brewing centre in England. In the district there are forty-nine large brewers and eleven small or "home-brewed" houses, and as there are nearly five thousand licensed publicans and beerhouses, it is obvious that practically the whole of them are "tied." During the last brewing year, ended September 30, over a million and a quarter barrels of beer were brewed in Manchester; and of this quantity only fourteen thousand barrels were made at the home-brewed houses. Five years ago there were eighty-two breweries of one kind and another in and around Manchester; but since then the number has, by absorption and the purchase of home-brewed houses, which are now "tied" been reduced to sixty. Throughout the country the small men are disappearing at an extraordinary rate. When Mr. Gladstone, in 1880, repealed the duty on malt there were 23,338 brewers in the United Kingdom. To-day the number is 8,700, or 250 less than a year ago. Another curious feature of the business is that while in 1879 duty was paid on 58,036,155 bushels of malt, the whole of the brewers in the United Kingdom during the year just closed used three thousand bushels less than that quantity of malt and all kinds of grain combined, although the quantity of beer manufactured has increased by over a quarter in the interval.

The official notification from the British Foreign Office respecting the law for the establishment of the gold standard in Japan, has been published. A shortime ago it was stated that the Japanese Mint would be closed to the free coinage of silver "from the date of the promulgation of the new law," and it now appears from the official announcement that this event actually took place on Monday this week, so that already silver bullion is practically demonetised in Japan. At the same time it is stated the Mint has been opened to the coinage of gold at the new ratio. This action is more hasty than was expected when the outlines of the bill were first published as it was then understood that the date, October 1, mentioned in the bill would be the date for the measure, in its entirety to take effect. It is now stated that "the rest of the law" will come into operation on October 1, an announcement which is a little obscure, unless we are to understand that the required six months' notice for the stoppage of the legal-tender character of the silver yen and its gradual withdrawal from circulation has already been given. Meanwhile the declining tendency of the silver market this week has certainly opened up a prospect of a return to Japan of the silver yen held in the China and other adjacent markets of the Far East. Any such movement will be watched with interest, as though the silver yen will apparently not be directly and legally exchangable for gold at the banks and public offices, the result nevertheless may be a drain of gold from Japan through the operations of bullion dealers and merchants. Indeed, should the silver market continue weak, the silver yen itself may become depreciated below the new ratio adopted in the Currency Act. This is all the more likely to occur if the silver yen is to cease to be full legal tender on October 1, and to be only gradually withdrawn thereafter. It would not be surprising, under the circumstances, if merchants and others began to make their contracts specifically for payment in gold. It may be said that there is no more reason for the depreciation of the silver yen in Japan than there is for the depreciation of the silver dollar in the United States at present, or under a free coinage system. But there is a very wide difference between a silver dollar of which the legal tender right is under sentence of death and a silver dollar on which the power of unlimited legal tender is again conferred without limit.

Having set in, the window boom is growing. The public are now invited to subscribe to the extent of £30,000, divided into 24,500 ordinary shares of £1 each and 500 deferred shares of a like value, to the Diamond Jubilee Syndicate (Limited). As the title indicates, the company has been formed with the object of "acquiring sites for seating and providing accommodation for visitors to witness the Royal procession at the commemoration ceremony." The prospectus sets forth in very glowing terms the profitable nature of such investments, but the public would, of course, do well to carefully weigh the matter before embarking money in such a wild gamble. The vendors say they believe that it is "well within the bounds of possibility that a return by way of dividend and bonus will be made to the shareholders amounting to 500 or 600 per cent. in about three or four months." Well, such profits may be made—but then they may not. If the capital, as anticipated in the prospectus, is subscribed many times over, it will show the gambling spirit to rankle strong within us. Another company of a similar description styling itself the Jubilee Seats and Refreshments (Limited) may, we believe, shortly be expected, with a capital of £10,000. The success of such concerns is, of course, a mere toss up.

Mr. Vice-Consul Burrough, in a report to the Foreign Office with reference to the commerce of Kansas City, calls serious attention to German competition with British trade in America. He says: During the past year many goods of German make are finding their way to the West, and taking the place of British goods. Among the goods noticed are: chemicals, quinine, ammonia, caustic soda, crockery, earthenware, plate-glass, Fuller's earth, Portland cement, cutlery, needles, musical instruments, surgical instruments, paints, oils, lithographs, bric-a-brac, paintings, and Christmas toys; everything, as near as can be, is marked "Germany" or "made in Germany." It is a well-known fact that German exporters have been striving for the past year to push their goods into this country, and certainly have met with some success. It cannot be said that the German goods, as a class, are as good as British make, but they are striving to get a foothold with their wares, which, if followed with perseverance, must result in their obtaining some trade. German cotton prints are noticeable among the large houses, but so far they are not pleased with them, as the patterns do not suit the trade as do British patterns. The question now confronts us: How does Germany push her trade in this country? It is on account of several reasons, namely:—(1) They send commercial travellers through the country to see what others are doing, examine closely the prices and grades. (2) They select the largest dealers, and make prices that will secure the orders, placing upon the market an inferior grade or an adulterated article at a lower price, at the same time claiming for them the best quality. (3) They keep their customers well posted as to prices, furnishing the most complete catalogue, all printed in English language. (4) The German Government has 19 Consuls in the United States, as compared with eight Consuls for Great Britain, and the German exporters use their Consuls for the furtherance of their trade in every way conceivable: owing to the large number of Consuls, they can cover the ground more thoroughly, and keep their Government closer in touch with the general trade. (5) They have been shipping their goods to the West via the Gulf of Mexico ports, and thus obtaining cheaper rates of transportation than could be secured via the Atlantic coast points. The following suggestions to the British exporters, are made:—(1) Don't be afraid to ask your Consular officer for information. (2) Send them your catalogues, so that they can be used, should occasion require it. (3) The Chambers of Commerce should send their business directory to the Consular officers; it is often needed. (4) Bear in mind that during the past 15 years the trade and population of the United States has moved West, and the wholesale trade can be as easily transacted as in the East; one-third of the population of this country now lives in the Mississippi Valley, and west of it. Banking facilities in this Western country are adequate. (5) Rates on transportation of goods from Great Britain to cities on the Mississippi river and West can be secured much cheaper via the Gulf of Mexico ports than via Atlantic Coast ports, and should be well considered. (6) A good opportunity will be given to the exporters who desire to push their goods at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha Nebraska, in 1898. Exports estimate that the sale of British woolen goods has increased over 200 per cent. in the past three years in the West. Some German goods are also creeping in at present.

In a consular report from Rome recently received at the Foreign Office, the following observations were offered with respect to the present conditions of British trade with Italy during 1895. The general features of the Italian import trade were:—Stationary or decreasing quantities in the importation of such articles as petroleum, coffee and sugar; increasing importation of raw materials used in manufactures; and decreasing importation of manufactured articles. The decreased imports of petroleum, coffee, and Sugar must be attributed to the smaller spending capacity of the masses, though in the case of sugar the market may have also been affected by an increase in home production. The increase in raw materials used in manufactures testified to the development of Italian industries, and the decrease in textiles, iron and steel (rough and worked), afforded similar evidence of such progress. The first place in the import trade formerly held by France, is now held by Great Britain, though there is a falling off of about £2,000,000 in the value of British imports into Italy. Imports from both Austria and Switzerland have seriously declined during the past ten years, and Belgium has also lost, though to a comparatively small extent. The value of imports from Germany remained, however, nearly stationary, and making allowance for the general fall in prices during 1895, it was clear that the volume of the import trade with Germany has actually increased—a remarkable fact, affording striking evidence of German success in competing with the industries of her neighbours. In chemicals, as a whole, British trade had lost ground, whilst both Germany and France, and particularly the former, had gained. The decline in the importation of British manufactures into Italy was an unfortunate fact and merited special consideration. As far as total values of imports were concerned, the proportionate increase of British imports was not unsatisfactory, but an examination of the items showed it to be almost entirely due to increased import of coal, the profitable trade in manufactured goods having fallen off, both as regards actual values and its relation to imports from countries which are England's keenest industrial rivals.

The Dingley Tariff Bill has finally passed the United States House of Representatives by 205 to 122 votes. It is not likely, however, that the measure will go through the Senate in anything like a similar manner. Authorities generally are agreed that the Bill will be subjected to some severe handing in the Upper House, and while it may be taken for granted that a new tariff in some form will pass the Senate, it is expected that the Bill will not pass in its present form, and it will probably be some time before the matter is ultimately disposed of. The *Times* correspondent, in writing on the subject says: "It is safe to assume that the Dingley Bill will be amended. It must, when amended, return to the House of Representatives for its concurrence in the amendments. There is almost certain to be a conflict between the two Houses, then a conference, then a compromise. All this will take time; the most sanguine say six weeks will see the end of it. Some old members, who have had experience of extra sessions and tariff contests, doubt whether Congress will adjourn before July. The business world desires to see the agony ended long before that. It desires to know the best or worst at the earliest moment. But the desires of the business world are not alway influential in Washington, even on great business issues."

The annual harvest statistics of South Australia show the total wheat area reaped as 971,930 acres and the total yield as 2,690,100 bushels, giving an average for the colony of 2 bushels 46lb. per acre Allowing for food and seed requirements during 1897, there was a deficiency of 462,400 bushels on January 1, there being no balance of old wheat brought forward from last season. Importations of grain, chiefly from New South Wales, had been on a very free scale since October 1, and the greater portion of the apparent deficit had already been provided. Very little locally grown wheat had come into the market, producers taking the view that a higher level of prices would be witnessed as soon as the Riverina supplies were checked. The acreage of 971,930 acres compares very unfavourably with previous years, but a large area which was sown for wheat was not considered worth reaping owing to the damage done to the crops by the drought. A larger acreage than usual was utilised for hay. The local wheat market was amply supplied with Riverina grain, Californian and small farmers' lots from country stations. Until the flow of wheat across the Border was checked business was likely to continue sluggish, with prices more or less weak. The effect of heavy arrivals of foreign breadstuffs at Sydney had not yet passed away.

A LECTURER at Dover College has amused his audience considerably by the conjugation of a new verb. Life was too short, he said, for such sentences as "I am going to ride my motor-car this morning." There had long been the verb to "bike;" there must now be the verb to "mote." The active voice, present tense, ran somewhat thus; "I mote, thou stokest, he looks out for the police, we're getting on, you run us into a lamp post, they pay the damages. The imperative ran: "mote me by moonlight alone. and "Mote ye, or perish in the attempt." The present subjunctive was: "I may mote, thou mayest buy me a motor, he may think better of it."

THE Y. M. C. A. CONCERT.

THE lack of entertainment in Bombay, in consequence of its unexampled troubles, and the publication of a good programme combined to secure a good audience at the concert given at the Young Men's Christian Association's rooms, last evening, in aid of the funds of the Athletic Club. The instrumental portion of the entertainment included a pianoforte solo, by Mr. H. F. Good, "Souvenir de Notre Dame," a cornet solo, "The Star of Bethlehem," by Mr Rheinius, whose capability with the instrument named is familiar to Bombay audiences, and a carefully executed pianoforte solo, by Mr. F. W. J. Vining, Ascher's "Danse Negre." Miss Mayhew, who has a sweet voice, contributed two songs, which were both deservedly appreciated, Graham's "In Friendship's Name" and Cowen's "Swallows." Miss Humphrey fully sustained her high reputation in the singing of "The Amorous Gold Fish" and Pinsuti's "Heaven and Earth." Mr. E. McCausland, who is always a favourite with Bombay audiences, received hearty applause for his two contributions, Lord Henry Somerset's "Echo" and Blumenthal's delightful "Evening Song," Miss Hewson's song "O, Maris Stella," was the more appreciated because of the violin obligato played by Captain Matthews. Mr. A. Irvine was heard to advantage in his song, "The Light that Lies in My Love's Eyes," and also joined Mr. W. Irvine in the patriotic dust, "Albion, on Thy Fertile Plains." Mr. C. G. Webster gave a vigorous rendering of "My Queen" in the first part, and of Hatton's "To Anthea" in the second. The audience was very appreciative, and had the performers given way there would have been several encores.

DEPARTURE OF THE HIRED FREIGHT-SHIP SHANGHAI.

THE hired freight-ship Shanghai, of the P. and O. Company, Captain C.H. Daniel, will sail to-day for England, with details, consisting of 16 officers, 2 ladies, 4 children, 175 men, rank-and-file, 89 women, 216 children, and will call at Aden, where she will embark one officer, one lady, and two children, 40 men, rank-and-file, 5 women, and 15 children. The troops from Deolali will be brought to Bombay by a special mixed troop train, arriving at Sassoon Dock at 6-5 a.m., to-day. All Warrant and Departmental Non-Commissioned officers from Bombay, and all details from Colaba Depot will embark at 6-30 a.m., to-day. The following is the list of officers:—Surg.-Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. W. A. May, A. M. Staff; Major A. R. Hennell, Hants; Major Hon. A. Sodney; R.A.; Surg.-Major and Mrs. F. J. MacNeece, A. M. Staff; Surg.-Major J. C. Culling, A. M. Staff; Captain A. St. J. Seton, Liverpool Regiment; Captain W. Y. Foster, R. A.; Captain A. D. G. Garayne, Gordon High.; Surg.-Captain J. B. Jameson, A. M. Staff; Lieut. R. F. Pearson, the Buffs; Lieut. E. F. Milner, R. I. Regt.; Lieut. C. Spansfield, I. S. Corps; Lieut. P. T. Stainforth, I. S. Corps; Lieut. C. C. R. Murphy, Suffolk Regt.; Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. and Mrs. W. Thorne, and four children, Border Regt.; 2nd Lieut. R. H. Walsh, R. Scots Fus.; and 2nd Lieut. R. A. Carpenter, R. Dub. Fus.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of the passengers per s. s. Britannia, expected to arrive at 5 a.m., on Saturday next:—

Ammy, Lieut H
Ardell, Mr, Mrs and child
Beasley, Mr H C
Bowden-Smith, Lieut
Beasley, Lieut J H M
Bitham, Capt
Bronger, Mr and Mrs
Briggs, Mr A Lilly
Beveridge, Mr C F
Bonsfield, Lieut
Clarke, Miss J B
Champain, Mr H B
Colvin, Capt
Clayton, Lieut E R
Cleghorn, Dr
Chatterton, Mrs
Clarke, Mr, Mrs and child
Edwards, Mr E L P
Eliot, Surg Col E H
Freeman, Lieut
Grimes, Mr A J L
Graves, Mr
Grier, Lieut
Gordon, Mrs Evans
Gass, Mr H
Hunt, Lieut A E
Head, Capt
Hanson, Mr C C
Jameson, Mr and Mrs
Johnston, Mr Geo
James, Mr C H
Lovell, Miss
Miller, Surg Lieut Col W.B
McEwen, Lieut J S
Montelle, Maj J
Mackay, Mr and Mrs
Marriott, Lieut H S
Mevasse, Mr R
Moir, Mr C F
Oldman, Lieut R DJF
Ogilvie, Maj H S
Ollivant, Sir E C K
Powell, Lieut Col Baden
Peregrine, Mrs
Popys, Lieut D
Penn, Mr J
Ryan, Lieut C F
Richards, Mr W P
Spence, Lieut P D F
Sweatline, Miss
Stule, Mr G E B
Urquhart, Lieut
Willis, Mr R R
Waithman, Mr R H
Wadia, Mr C M
Wise, Mrs and infant
Walker, Mr
Watson, Lieut C C
Williams Capt
Young, Mr and Mrs

MILITARY NEWS.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Captain C. H. Hicks, Lancashire Fusiliers, pay-master, Deolali Depot.

LIEUTENANT C. C. R. MURPHY, 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Madras.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE AND EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The examination of candidates for the office of Subordinate Judge and District Pleader, falls on the Queen's Diamond Jubilee day, and the candidates are naturally anxious to know if the examination committee will not be pleased to allow them the two days' special holiday by altering the date of the examination to the 17th or 24th June.—Yours, &c.,

A CANDIDATE.

A BOMBAY DOCTOR AND HIS PARTNER.

AMUSING CASE.

AN amusing case was heard before Judge French and a jury at Shoreditch County Court on April. The plaintiff, an unqualified medical assistant, named Morris Rubens, of Shirland-road, Paddington, claimed 3l. for board and lodging from Dr. Variman, a Baboo medical man—The plaintiff conducted his own case and addressed the jury at great length. His case was that he and the defendant were schoolboys at Bombay University together. In 1891 he met the defendant at King's-cross and told him that he was in practice as a medical man, although he was not qualified. The defendant proposed that they should go into partnership, and he agreed. They accordingly started practice in the Shirland-road and had plenty of patients when a quarrel occurred.—Judge French: what was it about?—The plaintiff: I would rather not say. No, I will out with it. That viper—(laughter)—brought a woman into the rooms. I sent for a policeman. I have him here. I can prove all I say. Then, when I was out, he brought a van and took away my furniture. I ought to have made a criminal matter of it.—The Judge: Are you a qualified medical man?—The plaintiff: I am not; but I have passed my examinations with extremest and most auspicious honours (laughter)—at the Grant Medical College at Bombay.—The Judge: Have you a diploma? The plaintiff: I scorn mere titles.(Laughter.) I admit I am unqualified in England.—Judge French: Are you an Asiatic?—The plaintiff: No; I was born in Poonah.—The Judge: Then you are.—The plaintiff: A man born in a stable is not a horse. (Laughter.) My lamented mother was a Scotch native.—The Judge: Have you any witnesses?—The plaintiff: I have indeed; a crowd of witnesses. They are here upon subpoenas. There is the defendant's friend Mr. Bombara. There is thedefendant; there is a detective; there is a policeman; there is—.—Judge French: Please call them.—The plaintiff: Wait a minute. (Laughter.) There are three guineas he owes me when he went to Cambridge.—Mr. Duffield (for the defendant): Is it not a fact that he lent you three guineas? That was when you went to Cambridge and failed in your examination—The plaintiff; What if I did? It is not in mortals to command success. (Laughter.)—A Parsee merchant, named Bombara, was called at the plaintiff's suggestion.—The plaintiff: Do you know me!—The witness: Yes. The plaintiff: When did you first see me?—The witness: I have often seen you in Hyde Park, long before I was introduced to you.—Judge French: Is he a public character?—The witness: I know nothing about his character. He came to my office to buy chutney and curry powder. The defendant paid for it and he carried the parcel.—At the Judge's suggestion the jury stopped the case and returned a verdict for the defendant.

THE golf caddies of St. Andrew's have, it see ms many temptations to indulgence in alcoholic liquor, and some of them succumb, especially as they have a good deal of leisure. Dr. A. K. H. Boyd told a recent visitor a story, which appears in the April *Sunday Magazine*, of a caddie who reeled forward to his employer at the club-house. The gentleman reproved him for his conduct, and added, "Look, what a bad example you are setting to your family." "You're quite right," replied the caddie, "but see what my example has done! A' my sons are teetotalers!"

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

WARD		PLAGUE. Attacks.	PLAGUE. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	2	1	3
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	1	0	
B	Mandvi	5	1	
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	3	0	14
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	2	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	16
	Khara Talao	2	0	
	Khumbarwada	1	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	5
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	3	1	
E	Mazagon	1	1	
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	5	0	
	Kamatipura	0	1	30
	Tardeo	3	0	
	Byculla	2	2	
	First Nagpada	1	1	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewri	1	0	3
	Sion	0	1	
G	Mahim	7	6	7
	Worli	0	0	
Water Division		0	0	0
Non-Resids. & Unknown		0	0	3
HOSPITALS.				
Grant Road				
Wari Bunder		0		
Jain		0		
Dharavi Plague		1		
Arthur Road		1		
Adamjee Peerbhoy		0		
Hindu Fever		6		
Sion Road		0		
Custom Road		0		15
Khoja		1		
Churney Road		0		
Dariasthan		0		
Lohana		1		
Dossa Osval		0		
Parel		2		
Telegu		1		
Nagdevi Mandir		1		
Total		42	30	96
Total to date		11,615	9,924	

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS.

Modikhana	1
Mint Road	1
Dassa Oswald	2
Grant Road	4
Chhatre Serang Street	2
Churney Road	2
Adamji Peerbhoy	2
Arthur Road	7
Ripon Road	4
Nanabhai	2
Hindu Hospital	4
Parel Government House	4
Mahim	2
Dharavi	1
	38

A GRATIFYING DECREASE.

The figures given above are very encouraging. For the first time this year the total mortality for the day was below three figures. The number of cases and deaths reported from plague are lower than on any day since December 9th last, when the figures were exactly the same. The returns from the hospitals give an average of about one death to every three hospitals. The reported plague mortality in the wards shows no deaths in the C and Water Divisions and only one each in the A, B, D, and F wards.

Pending sanction the services of Surgeon-Lieutenants E. F. E. Baines and G. O. F. Sealey, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Plague Committee.

AN UNMISTAKABLE INDICATION.

We understand that the Justices of the Peace conducting the house-to-house visitation in the Colaba district have reported to the Plague Committee that there is no further necessity for their services in the portion of their district, south of the Sassoon Dock, and applied to be relieved of that part of their duty accordingly.

INSPECTION OF HOSPITALS.

Dr. Dimmock, accompanied by Dr. Weir and Dr. Brogden, yesterday morning, inspected the hospitals in District No. 3, of which Dr. Brogden is the District Medical Officer. The following account of their visits was placed on the reporters' table at the Plague Office:—

HOSPITAL FOR MOGULS.—This hospital is situated at Oomercarry, and is also known as Aza Ahlool Hossein's Hospital. Dr. De Sylva is in charge of the hospital. There was one patient, a girl, and she was entirely looked after by her relatives. There have been three cases to date and two deaths. This hospital is not up to the standard of some of the other private hospitals, and require, improvements in many ways.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM KHOJA ORPHANAGE—On their way the officers met Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, and with him they visited the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage, in Tantanpura Street, which is to be converted into a hospital for Shiah Khojas, as the present hospital at Parel is so far away that none of the sick will consent to go there. They met there Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, who is giving Rs. 5,000 towards this object. The hospital is to be got ready at once for the approval of the Committee, and the orphan boys are to be located in some other building. Although there is a plague hospital next door, where a good many patients have been admitted, none of the boys have been affected, and all look extremely well.

HOSPITAL FOR SUNNI KHOJAS.—This hospital is in charge of Drs. De Quadros and De Sylva. The stairs are dirty, the floors require limewashing, and distribution of patients requires attention. Slop pails also required. There are four patients in this hospital, three women, and one child. The patients are all Shiah Khojas. The attendants on the sick are mostly the relatives, and they should be given slippers to wear. The wards are too much crowded up with furniture, and more light and air are required. The dispensary is very well furnished and arranged, and there are plenty of disinfectants ready for use. The lower floor requires to be limewashed. The yard and the washing place require disinfecting and cleaning-up. A latrine is required to be put up in one corner. Up to the 16th instant, nineteen cases have been admitted, of which eight proved fatal.

HOSPITAL FOR THE DOSSA OSVAL COMMUNITY.—This hospital is situated at Clive Road, and is well managed. The staff consists of Dr. Disana and Mr. Doolath, compounder. There was only one patient in this hospital, who had been admitted in the morning. When Dr. Dimmock last visited this hospital there were fourteen patients. There have been thirty-one cases and twenty-two deaths. Dr. Dimmock thinks that the convalescents are discharged too soon. He is of opinion that patients should be detained one month after commencement of convalescent, and a good margin is given as such people might be a source of danger to the community to which they return.

CUTCHI MEMON HOSPITAL.—The Cutchi Memon Hospital, at Jackeria Musjid Street, was then visited. There were present Mr. Haji Abdul Sukim and Mr. Haji Oomer Soat, and Mr. Haji Mahomed Ismail, Ajit Habibukar the members of the Hospital Committee. There is a Municipal dust-cart placed just below the windows of the ward which should be removed to a more suitable spot. There were three patients in the hospital. Up to date eleven cases have been admitted, of which five proved fatal. Dr. Powlkar is in charge, and is a very good officer, and attentive to the work Mrs. Pechey Phipson is the lady doctor. The sanitary conditions are good, but still require a great deal of attention. The latrine is still incomplete, and masonry materials are lying about. The gullies are required to be thoroughly overhauled and disinfected. The godowns should be cleared out at once.

HALAI MEMON'S HOSPITAL.—This hospital is in charge of Dr. Narani. There are no patients. The hospital is in very good order and well arranged. The screens are of common linen cloth hung from copper-wires and weighted and are excellent for the Mahomedan class of hospitals which require a great deal of purdah arrangements. These curtains can be occasionally soaked in antiseptic solution. The doctor in charge is very attentive to all details of hospital management. Mr. Usmal Abba and Mr. Ossman Chhotani were present.

KHAN BAHADUR HAJEE CASSUM MITHA'S HOSPITAL.—This hospital is situated in Kolsa street, and is in charge of Dr. Deeana. It is kept in very good order, and is well arranged. There are no patients in the pospital. Since the opening of the hospitals there have been two patents admitted, but both succumbed to the disease. There were two imported cases: one from Bassein and the other from Damaun.

CHATREE SERANG HOSPITAL.—This hospital was opened on the 27th of March, and Dr. Kazi Abdul Latiff is in charge, but was not present when the hospital was visited yesterday. Fourteen cases have been admitted up to date, of which nine proved fatal. The arrangements of fixed screens is objectionable, and they should be converted into hanging curtains. The disinfection of clothes, &c., must be more carefully carried out, and the general condition of the hospital more carefully attended to.

THE HOSPITAL FOR LOHANA BHATIAS.—Dr. Dawada opened this hospital on the 2nd instant. There have been thirty-three cases up to date and twenty deaths. Dr. Dawada is very busy, it is said, and Dr. Dimmock thinks that another doctor should be engaged to help him. The hospital requires a good deal of looking, after and more nursing and attention is required for the patients. Milch cows are stabled on the ground floor, which is objectionable.

THE HOSPITAL FOR KONKANI MAHOMEDANS.—This hospital was opened on the 15th instant in Nagdavie Street, and two cases have been admitted, nine of which proved fatal. The hospital is to much closed in and requires careful supervision. It is in charge of a hakim.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The inspection was for the most part very satisfactory, and it is evident that the various communities highly appreciate the concession of the Committee in allowing these hospitals. It is to be distinctly understood that if the hospitals are not properly managed they will be taken over by the Committee. The object of the Committee to get the sick out of the crowded houses is being satisfactorily carried out, and patients even come voluntarily to their caste hospitals. The neighbourhood and the adjourning houses are not in any way affected by the location of plague hospitals in this way so long as the plague hospitals are thoroughly supervised and disinfection and conservancy attended to with the greatest care. This is particularly notable in the case of the Currimbhoy Ibrahim Khoja Orphanage, where about forty boys are located next to the hospital, and their health has been highly satisfactory. The district medical officer, Surgeon-Captain Beogden, A. M. S., is paying great attention to these hospitals, and supervising them with particular care.

LIFE IN THE SUBURBS.

Next to Bandora and Santa Cruz, Andheri seems to be the favourite suburb to which the citizens of Bombay, will have, at no distant date, to turn their eyes when the relief of the congestion in the city becomes a pressing question. The suburb of Andheri, says a correspondent, is slowly growing in importance. The nights and mornings are cool, and at present the temperature is about five degrees below that of Bombay. Some far-seeing Parsees have already turned their attention to the acquisition of land in the suburb, and have constructed good suburban residences for themselves. The house-warming ceremony of one of these was performed with considerable eclat on Monday last. Mr. Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak, a large timber and general merchant of Bombay, who owns several properties in Mahableshwar,

praiseworthy. The hospital is a real blessing to the afflicted.

The daily report of the Adamji Peerbhoy Plague Hospital shows :—Admitted, 2; discharged cured, 2; died, 1; and remaining under treatment, 15—all of these being males.

From the 1st to the 20th April, 28 patients were admitted, out of which 11 died, 6 discharged cured, and 11 remain under treatment.

The following are the names, together with details re treatment, etc., of the patients that were discharged cured yesterday :—(1) Mariam Rahimtoolla ; aged 9 ; Kolliwada 5th lane ; stay in hospital 18 days. (2) Fida Hoosein Goolam Hoosein ; aged 25 ; sent by the Chief Medical Officer from Kalyan ; stay in hospital 9 days. (3) Abdool Hoosein Karimji ; kept in the observation ward for 12 days and was found to be suffering rom pneumonia only and allowed to go home on request.

THE CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning :—Convalescent, 1 ; and under treatment 3.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m., 19th April, to 7 a.m., 20th April, four have been admitted ; four died ; seven discharged cured ; and thirty remaining under treatment.

THE MAHIM HOSPITAL.

A correspondent writes to us :—Having observed almost daily an account of the number of admissions, deaths, and discharges in several of the hospitals in Bombay, and as there never fell under my notice any report of the Mahim Custom Road Hospital, I resolved to visit and inspect the working of the above hospital for myself. Immediately on entry I was struck by the very large number of friends and relatives that attended, yesterday, to see some of the patients. The wonder, however, was only ephemeral as I soon noticed that the internal appearance and arrangements far from being repulsive were almost inviting, considering the circumstances under which the hospital has been erected. The neatness of the place speaks volumes for the kind and keen supervision of the Bandora Sisters, who true to their appellation of Sisters of Mercy are bestowing the best and kindest care and attention on the inmates. The hospital, I am informed, was opened on the 28th of March last, and is placed in the medical charge of Dr. B. A. Oliveira, of Bandora. On inquiries, I have ascertained that the total number of admissions from the 1st to 18th instant was fifty-one. Of these, one was discharged cured on Good Friday, and nine yesterday, the commemoration day of Our Lord's Resurrection. Twenty-one are under treatment, nearly all being convalescent, and of these five are expected to be discharged to-morrow. Compared to the other Plague Hospitals, the Mahim Custom Road Hospital shows excellent results, both flattering and encouraging to those in charge of it.

POONA.

The City Municipal Office returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a. m. on Monday show the following results :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Ganesh	1	0
Somwar	1	0
Nana	2	0
Bhowani	1	0
Budwar	1	0
Nihal	1	0
Sadashiv	1	0
Vetal	1	0
Sukerwar	3	1
Gunj	1	0
Segregation	4	0
Narayen	0	0
Kasba	0	0
Rasta	0	0
Shanwar	0	0
Rawiwar	0	0
Mangalwar	0	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Residence unknown	0	7
Plague Hospitals		7
Total	14	8
Total to date	1,385	1,359

The total mortality from all causes was 18.—*Herald.*

LOWER DAMAUN.

Dr. Kalapesi inoculated 109 persons, yesterday, with Dr. Haffkine's lymph, most of whom were Parsees and the rest Hindus. Out of these five were inoculated for the first time and the rest were re-inoculated. As anticipated people were cannot obtain provisions in the market, and for some reason or other would not take benefit of the free distribution of cooked kitchri by the benevolence of Shet Sorabji, have taken to thieving. The houses and warehouses of Mr. Dadabhoy Keekaji Dadriwala and Mr. Raymundo Fernandes were broken open last night, and a large quantity of fuel and grain was taken away. The thieves evidently took advantage of the temporary absence of these two gentlemen and their families who reside in Navibli in Lower Damaun on account of the appearance of dead rats in every house in the street and the want of vigilance on the part of the few policemen guarding the city. Plague continues to make havoc every day, two or three bodies being found in the fields which remain several hours before they are disposed of. A correct number of persons dying cannot be given even with the assistance of the record kept by the Administrator, Captain Azavedo, as a great deal of dead bodies are disposed of without being brought to the notice of the police. The victims to the plague are Hindoos, belonging to Bramins, Sonar, Khatri, and Gola castes Half of the population of Lower Damaun have removed to gardens, fields and open places at a considerable distance from the houses in the city.

The number of persons who take daily the benefit of Shet Sorabji's khichri charity has now increased to 91, and the number of persons whose complaints were heard by Shet Sorabji personally and given free medicine rose yesterday to 74.

THE QUARANTINE AT DAMAUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am not one of those who make it the business of life to abuse, in and out of season, the English officials, who as a class are honest, intelligent and hard-working. I have always thought that as a class of officials in the world are so humane and justice-loving as the British officials. It is, therefore, with feelings of no small regret that I feel the necessity of complaining against the action of Mr. Moore in the matter of plague quarantine which he has imposed on the Portuguese territory of Damaun. It is true that the plague is raging with great virulence in Damaun. But it is no less true that the same is the case with Bulsar, Randeir, and other towns in Gujerat. Under the circumstance, then, is it not unfair, Sir, on the people of Damaun that they should be blockaded in the town, and that their supplies of food and medicine for which they depend chiefly on Bombay and Surat should be entirely cut off at a time when food and medicine are most essential for the preservation of life? If the conduct of the Portuguese authorities towards their own subjects at Damaun is cruel and inconsiderate, that of the British authorities, I am sorry to observe, no better. Surely, the attention of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst must have been drawn to the state of affairs in the town. Already people are dying of starvation, not because they have not the means to purchase food, but because food is not to be had for money or love since the supplies are cut off by the military cordon. The rich and the poor alike suffer from starvation. Many people are in this unenviable position.—Yours, &c.,

April 20. MANEKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

A PARLIAMENTARY BLUE BOOK.

A Parliamentary Blue-Book has been published containing "papers relating to the outbreak of bubonic plague in India, with statements showing the quarantine and other restrictions recently placed upon Indian Trade, up to March, 1897." The series opens with the following telegram from the Governor of Bombay to the Secretary of State of the 30th September :

From Governor, Bombay, 30th September, 1896.

You may have heard reports of bubonic plague in Bombay City. As a matter of fact, Surgeon-Major-General reports he has seen about twenty cases mild type bubonic plague in Bombay City. Preventive measures in active operation. Municipal Commissioner considers no cause for very serious alarm at present. Committee composed of medical experts is to be assembled to report on disease and situation.

Other telegrams follow, of which the subjoined are the most important :—

From Viceroy, 15th October, 1896.

After bacteriological examination of 10 cases, Haffkine reports identity of Bombay disease with bubonic plague undoubted.

From Viceroy, 30th December, 1896.

Officially reported by Medical Board, Kurrachee, that bubonic plague epidemic in that city. Thirty-nine cases reported from 10th to 25th. Repressive measures adopted to combat spread of disease.

From Secretary of State to Governor, Bombay, 30th December, 1896.

Newspapers report increase of plague at Bombay, and exodus of inhabitants on a large scale. Please telegraph latest figures.

From Governor, Bombay 1st January, 1897.

Your telegram of 30th December. Twenty-four hours up to yesterday morning, cases, 72 ; deaths, 40 ; and deaths more than doubled to December. Total cases to date, 2,430 ; deaths, 1,725. Exodus is estimated roughly at 100,000 to 150,000.

From Secretary of State to Governor, Bombay, 5th January, 1897.

(Telegraphic.)

Criticisms have appeared in Bombay journals on the action of the Municipality in combating plague. Is it clear that remedial and preventive measures are adequate? Are you convinced that segregation is impracticable, and, if so, what alternative means have been taken to prevent plague from spreading? Do you contemplate any measures under the Municipal Act besides appointment of a Research Committee? What measures are being taken in regard to Kurrachee and other towns which are attacked or threatened by the plague?

From Governor, Bombay, 8th January, 1897.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of 5th January. The action taken by the Executive for combating the plague is directed by the Municipal Commissioner. The Corporation fully supports his action, provides ample funds, and in no way causes obstruction. It is believed that the measures are sufficient, that the plague must take its course, and that we cannot hope for early extinction. Wholesale enforced segregation is not, I am advised, within practical limits of possibility. Alternative measures, now being tried, are disinfection, separation of sick, and encouragement of voluntary segregation. When the plague began in October, and ever since, steps have been taken under Section 434 of the Municipal Act. The critical state of affairs is not due to the shortcomings of the city authorities, but to the unreadiness of the inhabitants their great dislike and distrust of sanitary measures, and their fear of being separated from their families. Experts tell me that severe measures which would be acceptable to an European community would here cause a general exodus of the people and might lead to violent popular outbreaks. In Kurrachee energetic steps have been taken as in Bombay. The Commissioner in Sind advises strongly against attempts at compulsory segregation. For some time municipalities in the interior have adopted the precaution of inspecting passengers and treating plague-stricken travellers as selected stations on railways.

From Secretary of State to Viceroy, 18th Jan., 1897.

Have considered Bombay plague and issued instructions to Bombay, who will respeal to you. Meanwhile, on following matters of general application, we suggest : (1) Moslem pilgrimage from infected Indian ports should be stopped for present year, full information being published in provinces of and outside India, whence pilgrims go through Bombay ; (2) should not additional powers be given to town, cantonments, and stations on railways from Bombay and Karachi, analogous to Section 434 of Bombay City Municipal Act, for examining arrival passengers and for stopping and segregating those suspected of plague.

From Secretary of State to Governor, Bombay, 18th January, 1897.

Continuance of plague epidemic in Bombay has made several European powers press for restrictive measures to prevent passage of plague to Europe. In interest of Bombay and its trade matter most important.

After consulting experts, local and scientific, I am inclined (1) that all plague cases should be segregated apart in separate hospitals, due allowance should be made for sex and caste, if opposition arises it should be faced ; (2) that house-to-house visitation and inspection should be put in force in manner least repugnant to feelings of people, a special staff being organised under medical men ; (3) that we should send you temporary staff of doctors and nurses if you require them ; (4) that steps should be taken to give full trial to Yersin's system of treatment. Please repeat to Government of India.

From Secretary of State to Governor, Bombay, 19th January, 1897.

Please telegraph full account for publication in Europe of remedial and preventive measures already taken, and now to be taken, against plague in Bombay, Kurrachee, and Poona, and for prevention of its spread to other countries and to other parts of India.

From Viceroy, 20th January 1897.

Your telegram of 18th January to us and Government of Bombay. Latter will reply on four points alluded to first. We are arranging that Bombay and Kurrachee shall cease to be ports for departure of pilgrim ships 1st February. Widest publicity will be given to this decision, as you suggest. Government of Bombay estimate that one-fourth of the pilgrims who leave Bombay are Russian subjects, and urge that Russia should be asked to exert influence to prevent their coming through Arabia to India. We trust that her Majesty's Government will adopt suggestion. Section 434, Bombay City Municipal Act, has been applied to Poona, Kirkee, Deesa, and Ahmedabad cantonments. We have consulted Bombay as to need for extending it to other cantonments and towns. Latter impossible without legislation. Arrangements have been made at numerous stations on all railway lines from Bombay and Kurrachee for medical inspection and removal of sufferers from plague. These, we believe, are working well, but we have asked Government of Bombay whether they are efficient or measures to be added to. We are suggesting, on advice of Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, who recently visited Bombay, that infected houses should be at once evacuated, and accommodation provided for persons removed from them. This course favoured by medical opinion at Bombay.

From Governor, Bombay, 20th January, 1897.

(Telegraphic.)

Your telegram of the 18th. We have prepared hospitals for Jains, Parsees, Khojas, and certain other classes, for domestic servants and for staff of the Port Commissioner and tramways, while for Brahmins and Mahomedans hospital accommodation is being provided. As far as possible all plague patients are sent to hospital for treatment ; but where the relatives object, it is not deemed advisable to resort to force. To do so would create general panic, and the re upon all scanvengers and others employed in conservancy work might leave the city at once, and thereby measures for combatting the plague would be arrested. Possibly also rioting might ensue. Endeavours are being made to secure more native doctors, as they are more useful in house visiting. Should more nurses and doctors be required application will be made for them. The services of Army Medical doctors who served in Hongkong during the plague would be acceptable. Steps have been taken for securing a supply of Yersin's serum, and its arrival is expected.

From Governor, Bombay, 21st January, 1897.

Your telegram of 19th January. Following remedial measures against plague in Bombay City :—Thorough cleansing and disinfecting buildings, where plague, fever, or suspected fever occur, flushing and washing with disinfecting fluid discharged from steam-engines and pumps, disinfecting drains, privies, and connections, burning bedding, clothes and infectable articles, burning dead rats and refuse, removal of tiles and partitions to admit light and ventilation withdrawal of water supply inside buildings where dampness caused, washing whitening buildings with quicklime, and free use of disinfectants also in adjoining buildings, distribution of disinfectants where outbreak apprehended, increase of sanitary staff and medical officers, free treatment of poor by municipal medical officers in hospital and their homes, relief of destitute and grabbing poor, removal to municipal hospital of affected persons from crowded buildings where possible, or those who cannot be isolated or are destitute or deserted.

Preventive measures.—Quicklime washing localities in which plague apprehended, free distribution of disinfectants to public, cremation of Hindu dead irrespective of castes, burning of infected huts and temporary structures, erection of shelters for those leaving infected houses, condemnation of buildings unfit for occupation, medical inspection of passengers leaving Bombay by through trains, restriction of use of warehouses or shops in or under infected buildings, and disinfection, provision of segregation hospitals for castes and classes controlled and managed by caste committees, constant inspection of buildings, &c., by Health Department, restriction of road watering in lanes and small streets to avoid dampness.

Remedial and preventive measures at Kurrechee are cleansing and disinfecting streets and lanes vigilant house-to-house inspection, supervision of burial and burning grounds, thorough disinfection of infected houses, destruction or clothing, burning infected huts, good isolation, hospital arrangements, large camps ready, and healthy being induced to leave infected quarters and migrate to camps, large numbers already left by rail, power taken to enter infected houses and cleanse, ventilate, or destory, migration of sick persons without permission forbidden, police and military cordon protects cantonments, lady doctor treating females, rigorous and effective inspection of railway passengers by European inspectors and doctors.

Poona arrangements.—Medical men inspect persons arriving by rail and road, discovered plauge patients taken to special hospital, not permitted to enter city or catonment ; in city, plague houses throughly disinfected, clothing burnt, wells disinfected, where possible, removal of inmates of plague houses carried out, special houses for them in open spaces being obtained, vigorous general sanitation ; other measures under consideration in cantonment, special cleansing operations for drains (of) houses, powers taken to enter and cleanse buildings, isolate houses, and remove patients to hospital unless properly accommodated, overcrowding and dampness prevented. No cases yet in Poona cantonment, but 35, of which 23 believed to be indigenous, in city, besides persons removed direct from railway station to hospital. Government arranging for more rigorous inspection of persons leaving Bombay by road, rail, and sea, special medical staff under commissioned officer being engaged, house-to-house visitation at Bombay being organised, and more medical officers being procured, special sanitary officer appointed for purpose of inspecting operations and reporting to Government on their efficiency at all important towns in Bombay Presidency. Along railways there has been inspection of railway passengers from Bombay and removal to special hospitals of persons suffering from plague. Special inquiries being made regarding sufficiency of these arrangements.

(To be continued.)

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless as pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

ZOROASTER AND COMTE.

At a meeting of the Bombay Royal Asiatic Society, last Thursday, in the Town Hall, Mr. Karkaria treated of the resemblance between the religious systems of Zoroaster and Comte, with special reference to the reverence of the illustrious dead. Dr. Da Cunha was in the chair.

In the course of his lecture, which will appear *in extenso* in a review, Mr. Karkaria said :—

When listening to several parts of the liturgy of the Zoroastrian religion, especially that connected with the reverence and remembrance of the souls of the dead, I was much struck with the resemblance they bore to several features of Comte's Religion of Humanity. The latest attempt at starting a new religion on a philosophical basis seemed to revert for its essential principle to one of the earliest, if not the earliest, of religious and philosophical systems. Two thinkers on the absorbing problem of religion at the ends of time and civilization seem to come to a similar conclusion, and the fact is interesting to note. As a necessary complement to his Positivist Philosophy, Auguste Comte elaborated, as is well known, a new religion, which has become famous under the name of the Religion of Humanity or the Positivist Religion. The purely philosophical part of Positivism which deals chiefly with the Hierarchy of the Sciences, is not the chief part of Comte's system as is supposed by many. The reorganisation of society on a new basis was his dominating purpose from the first. His philosophy led up to his sociology, and the two are closely and logically connected. Comte plainly designed from the beginning to establish an authoritative organization of society. It was the idea of social reform rather than of any mere organisation of scientific thought, which dominated his career. Or rather it was the former task which gave to the latter in his estimation all its special value. It was necessary to organize thought in order to reorganise society. A philosophy of the sciences was needed as the basis and instrument of a new and higher mode of life. (Tulloch, Modern Theories in Philosophy and Religion, p. 74.) Thus after his *Philosophie Positive* Comte elaborated his *Politique Positive*—a system of Positive Polity which treats of Sociology. His starting point for the new social system is the idea of religion which may seem strange in one who denounced theology so much. But he could not help recognizing the great importance of the factor of religion in human affairs and its diffusive influence. Since religion, says he, embraces all our existence, its history must be an epitome of the whole history of our development. The present Master of Balliol has given a very lucid exposition of the ideas underlying Comte's treatment of this subject, and we may refer to it here. (Caird *Social Philosophy of Comte*.) After giving a sketch of the religious system of Comte and the *cultus* attached to it, Mr. Karkaria proceeded to give an account of the Positivist Calendar of Great Men, which, he said, was drawn up to give a concrete shape to his doctrine of the Worship of Humanity, and his followers to put the theory into ritually. Comte, it will be seen from the above, made the worship of collective humanity, the central point of his new religion, and this collective humanity is represented to men under the aspect of great and distinguished individual members of humanity who have flourished in past times. Worship of the dead may be said to be the cardinal point of the Positivist Religion. The great and illustrious dead have immortality inasmuch as they live in the memories of men, an idea expressed by Comte in his phrase subjective immortality. It is the great work they have done in their time for the good of the race in their several ways that live, and therein consists their continuous life. The living owe much to them, and by cherishing their memory and handing it down to posterity do their duty. Now the worship of, and reverence for, the dead is to be found in several religions, notably in Christianity. But in none of the ancient religions does it form so prominent a feature as in the Zoroastrian religion. The ancient Iranian mind was essentially prone to hero worship, which was its illustration and reflection in the religion. In the fragmentary documents that are left of that ancient and much persecuted faith we can find distinct traces of what we may call the worship of Humanity. Though Humanity does not take the place of Divinity as in Comte's system, yet it is as much emphasised in its service as much exalted. Spiritual selfishness is thus condemned as much as physical selfishness. They are enjoined to offer reverence to those great persons of their kind who have deserved well of their race in the past. The *cultus* of the departed great forms a very prominent feature in the Zoroastrian religion. The souls of the departed and pious dead are invoked at every turn in the prayers of the Avesta and references to these are innumerable. What is called the doctrine of the Fravashis is found throughout the Avesta writings later than the Gathas, and even in the latter we may find germs of it, as we have seen. Thus in the seventh verses of the second part of the Gathas Ahunavarti. (S. B. E. Vol. xxxi., p. 27.) The Living are in this religion, to use Comte's phrase, always and ever more and more governed by the Dead. "One of the most evident and best known features" says Darmesteter, "of the system attributed to Zoroaster is the place which the human personality and human morality occupy in it. In detaching itself more decidedly from God and nature Zoroastrianism has certainly taken more account of man than Brahmanism, and it may be said that to a certain point it has gained in depth what it has lost in extent." (*Etudes sur le Zoroastrisme*, Vol. ii., Preface, p. 85.) The follower of this religion lives ever under the shadow as if it were of the pious dead. In the short prayers which he recites every few hours during the day, called the Gahs, he remembers and praises the souls of the departed. (*Gah Hayin*, 9. *Rapithwin*, 7, *Aiwis-Ruthima* 10.) In the Visparad also is found the same. (Cap. 23, and 14.) In later times, when the Yasna of the Avesta called the Yashts the doctrine is still further developed, and we have one of the Yashts called the Fravardin Yasht, devoted specially to the *cultus* of the departed souls of the illustrious. It contains a long list of celebrated personages of Iranian history who are remembered with great pomp and reverence. This list may be compared with Comte's Calendar, with great allowance, of course, for the different and widely distant ages in which they were composed. Comte had the whole history and biography of Humanity for several thousand years to select his heroes from, while the Iranian writer had very stringent limits of time and space. Still I think the idea dominating both is in its essence the same—the idea of Collective Humanity affecting our life through the great individuals who have deserved well of it in the past and thereby preserving the continuity of history and collective human life. After quoting from the Fravardin Yasht passages in which great liberality is shown in invoking the great dead of all religions, and of not the Zoroastrian religion alone, the lecturer passed to the later Pahlavi writings, and showed from the *Bundahish*, a sort of book of Genesis, the same idea. Then he pointed out how the Parsees keep up to date the list of their illustrious dead, and add to it the names of great men as they drop off. They did this in the earliest times as is shown by Greiger and Spiegel (*Iranische Alterthems-Munde*) and they do it today. Sir Jamsetjee, the first Baronet, and his sons, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and others, are added to this list, which is recited in the preface to the *Afringan* ceremony, and under the name of Comte's Calendar. Here, then, whilst listening to the priest sitting before the fire, the everlasting emblem of the Deity, and reciting in one half-hour the names of the illustrious dead from Gayomard, the first created man, down to the philanthropic Shettia who died the other day, or a member of the family who is taken from us to-day, one is forcibly reminded of the idea of continuity in human life, of the blending of generations and ages into one continuous whole. One loses as it were his individual importance, and existence when brought face to face with the past in this striking impressive manner whilst listening to this roll-call of the dead, he finds his proper place in the vast world of humanity, which, he is impressively reminded, consists not of the present alone but of which the past form a much more important part. The idea of good to Humanity here find its noblest expression, and every religion that helps it is a religion of humanity. The Zoroastrian religion, as we have seen, fixes its eye particularly on it, and more than the other religions of antiquity. These also preached it ; but the idea of nature and God so completely overshadowed the idea of Humanity that we can hardly recognise the latter. They lost themselves among the clouds of mysticism and aspiring too much to reach the skies lost the *terra firma* of Humanity. The Zoroastrian religion steadily avoided this error, though at times it too came too perilously close in following its companions. The place which Zoroaster has in Comte's Calendar was then pointed out, and it was shown that Comte did not know well the system of that ancient prophet ; next, the high and important place which woman is assigned in the social system by Comte is compared to the equally high place given her in the Zoroastrian religion, With showing the ideas of order as well as progress, the watchwords of Positivism in that ancient faith also, Mr. Karkaria closed his lecture with some general remarks,

Mr. K. R. Cama, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Karkaria for the learned lecture, said that the subject of reverence for the dead in the Parsee religion was ably handled, and he was especially pleased to see the Bundahish cited. Mr. Karkaria's lecture would serve to open up a new field of inquiry to students, and especially Parsee scholars, who should follow him in these comparative studies.

On being seconded by Mr. J. J. Mody, the vote was carried by acclamation.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

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BRITAIN BEYOND THE SEAS.

THE DOMINION OF AUSTRALIA.

The first act of the Federal drama is now in full progress. The elections to the Convention have been held in four colonies. In the fifth colony, West Australia, the delegates have been chosen by Parliament. The most important constitutional step yet taken in the southern division of the Empire has been taken in the quietest and most matter-of-fact way. Except in New South Wales, there has not even been a heavy vote. No excitement, very little enthusiasm, have been shown, and no bitterness whatever, except a little sectarian feeling in New South Wales, caused by the unsuccessful candidatures of Cardinal Moran. Are we to argue from this rather tame opening that the Australians care little in their hearts about Federation, or that the opposition to it is so weak that it is silently accepted as an accomplished fact? Neither probably. The truth is that Federation, alive, complete, and in vigorous fighting and marching order, is yet a long way off. Its masters comparatively little, perhaps, that the third and fourth colonies in order of importance in the Australasian group—New Zealand and Queensland—hold aloof. The five which have come in are quite large enough to form a wide and splendid Dominion. Many a King would be proud to rule over it. But the terms upon which these five are to work together have yet to be settled. The Convention is charged with the duty of recasting these. Then they have to be referred to the Parliaments of the contracting colonies. These will probably return them in an amended form to the Convention. The latter body will in turn submit any points it cannot accept back again to the Parliaments, and if these still disagree with the Convention or with one another, there will be a final and ultimate referendum to the people. All this process will probably be gone through to the bitter end. A fruitful crop of thorns and briars may be expected to spring up by the way.

THE ELECTIONS IN VICTORIA.

This being so, the dulness of the election contest in Victoria is easily accounted for. The work of the Federal Convention, interesting and important as it will be, must be largely of a tentative character. The provincial Parliaments and, in the last resort, the people will pronounce upon and may upset the outcome of its deliberations. The best that can be said is that, on the whole, the choice of delegates has been excellent. Take the Victorians. With but two or three exceptions, those chosen are men of the first rank. Sir George Turner will sit with two of the ablest and youngest of his Ministers, Messrs. Peacock and Isaacs. Mr. Deakin is not only a tried politician and fluent speaker, but a leading and very able barrister. Sir Graham Berry belongs to the past generation of politicians, but his presence will be welcome if only for his unique experience of constitutional pitfalls. His knowledge of the duties of Speaker may also prove useful. Another possible President is Sir William Zeal, whose Parliamentary name is the antipodes of his gentle, kindly, hospitable nature. Mr. Trenwith is not only the energetic leader of the Labour Party, but the most practical and businesslike member thereof. Mr. Simon Fraser, on the other hand, is a typical Colonial Conservative. Altogether, the Victorian electors have done well, though Mr. Murray Smith's defeat will be regretted by thoughtful Colonists.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The triangular contest in New South Wales has resulted in the exclusion of the Labour party. They, as the weakest of the three divisions, has gone to the wall. That, in the interests of Federation, is perhaps a pity, as it may help to prejudice Labour voters against it. Anyhow, the Ministry has been very successful. Mr. Reid, with his ablest lieutenant, Mr. Carruther, and his Colonial Secretary, Mr. Brunker, are, indeed, returned. But, of the others, Sir Joseph Abbott, the easy-going Speaker of the Sydney Lower House, is the only delegate likely to be accused of friendship to the Reid Ministry. Messrs. Macmillan and Wise are Free Traders who drifted away from the Reid party. Mr. Lyne is an enraged Protectionist. Mr. Edmund Barton will be perhaps physically the biggest man in a Convention which will include more than one giant. He is claimed by his friends to be the cleverest man in New South Wales, kept out of the Ministry because Mr. Reid is disregard of appearances. Cordial co-operation amongst the New South Wales delegates seems unlikely. Still less do they appear to have the elements necessary to enable them to work well with the Victorians.

CONSTITUTIONAL FENCES.

Nevertheless, if the draft Constitution of the new Dominion is to be got into working order, the Victorians and New South Welshmen will need to stand together in very firm alliance. The Convention will consist of fifty delegates ; but three-fifths of these will represent the three small Colonies, South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania. That is to say, less than one-fourth of the electors of the Federation will have more than three-fifths of the members. This would be inequitable enough under any circumstances. But will be felt to be intolerable directly this majority, representing a minority, asserts itself in the Convention ; in other words, directly the three small Colonies begin to pull together. It is more than likely that they will do this, for on several points—notably the all-important fiscal question—they are opposed to anything like Free Trade, and therefore, to New South Wales, and the principles of Mr. Reid. Is it to be expected that Victoria and New South Wales will assent to a Constitution under which, even if they act together, they will find themselves in a hopeless minority ?

MR. REID'S VIEWS.

Mr. Reid himself is known to be anything but satisfied with the draft Constitution which the Convention will meet to consider. It is known that he regards it as intolerably cumbrous and costly. To begin with he considers its proposed two Chambers, consisting in all of two hundred members paid for their services, and likely, especially unfortunately, to cost the better part of 100,000*l.* a year as a farce elaborate and expensive machine. He would have the Lower House smaller and cheaper than is now designed, and the Senate on a humbler scale still—a mere revising committee, in fact. Then he would limit the right of the Federation to levy direct taxes and raise money for Federal defence should he only cause conferring such a right. This would mean, of course, that Federation would have to draw its revenue from Customs or from provincial subsidies. But directly the fiscal issue is touched Mr. Reid will find himself in a minority, and the Convention, unless very much overawed by Mr. Reid's spirit of most uncommon moderation, may become a bear-garden. As for provincial subsidies a Federal body dependent thereon would be a whole not greater but less than its parts. Sir John Forrest, if he should decide to come to the Convention at all, is scarcely likely to play the part of peace-maker. Then there is Mr. Kingston, the recently retired South Australia Premier is the equal in ability of any man in the Convention, and is as fond of a row as any Irish M.P. in the palmiest days of Mr. Parnell.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

After the Convention and the Provincial Parliaments, and the Australian Democracy have each and all had their say on the Federal Constitution, there is one more authority to which it will have to go. Her Majesty, the Queen, if still living, at a moment which may be some time in coming will be called upon to give or withhold the Royal assent. There is one point to which her Majesty's advisers may possibly have to give very careful attention. The Australian Federalists are talking of establishing a Colonial Court of Appeal, which is meant to be an ultimate and final tribunal for all litigation in their part of the Empire. So far as they are concerned it is to supersede the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council. That is what many, though not all of them, avowedly hope for. This would be a new and very serious departure. At the present time the Privy Council not only decides appeals by private Colonial litigants but disputes of a public and Constitutional character. Within the last few years it has adjudicated on the question of the right of the New South Wales Parliament to pay its members, and on the power of the New Zealand Government to appoint an additional Supreme Court Judge without the specific approval of the Legislature. In default of any system of Imperial Federation it is at least doubtful whether the practical Imperial bond which our Privy Council is, should be in any way weakened. Then, too, English companies and investors, who have so many scores of millions at stake in Australasia, may not be altogether comforted by the thought of losing their present costly, but valuable, right of appeal to a high British tribunal.

THE long-talked-of Armenian comic opera, now christened a new musical play, and entitled "The Yasiimak," with the book by Messrs. Cecil Raleigh and Seymour Hicks, was produced, on March 31, at the Shaftesbury. The plot is appropriately laid in Constantinople, and the scenic effects and general setting are excellent. The cast includes such well-known names as Messrs. John Le Hay, Lionel Mackinder, E. Dagnall, Lawrence D'Orsay, Charles Ryley, and Sydney Howard, Misses Kittie Loftus, Mabel Love, Aileen D'Orme, Mabel Yorke, and Maggie Ripley.

The Austro-Hungarian Ministry of National Defence, in relation with the War Ministry, has decreed, as the *Reichswehr* informs us, that at the close of the present month a general numeration and classification shall be made throughout the Imperial dominions of all horses and horse vehicles suitable for military purposes. Return is to be made with full particulars, of horses and draught animals, as well as of waggons and other vehicles, and a general statement of these is to be made as to the number of the several classes of these for the information of the Ministry. Those who conceal their possessions or make false returns are liable to be punished by law.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH OF APRIL, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature (62°) and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind, Direction.	Wind, Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours.	Rainfall, Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·835	E	7	93·6	61·4	73	0·11	2·90	−0·80
Sirsa	29·810	E	10	102·3	67·3	57	..	1·19	−1·04
Delhi	29·852	W	1	98·7	73·8	52	..	1·25	−1·76
Agra	29·841	SW	10	100·0	62·2	46	..	1·31	−0·16
Cawnpore	29·735	NNW	8	111·3	69·1	23	..	2·61	..
Allahabad	29·889	E	3	106·6	77·3	29	..	1·26	−0·73
Jhansi	29·77	N	4	111·7	68·7	20	..	2·01	+1·55
Mahobahad	29·79	NW	7	101·0	65·1	28	0·25	0·68	−0·69
Karachi	29·808	NNW	10	88·3	65·0	76	..	0·27	−1·35
Jeypore	29·87	WNW	11	100·6	55·3	63	..	1·31	−0·29
Ajmere	29·81	SW	1	97·9	57·6	55	0·01	1·19	+0·02
Deesa	29·8	SW	12	110·5	84·6	31	..	1·46	+0·02
Amreliee	29·82	SW	1	98·8	80·6	53	..	0·94	..
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	29·840	WNW	8	104·1	77·1	62	..	1·89	+1·54
Ghadechi	29·8	SSW	12	104·6	75·3	36	..	0·62	..
Veraval	29·85	W	5	84·5	76·3	90	..	3·70	..
Veeraval	29·85	NNE	10	102·6	76·6	30	..	1·86	+0·55
Indore	29·823	N	3	106·7	78·1	20	..	1·76	−0·41
Sangor	29·78	NW	12	107·3	70·6	35	..	3·19	+0·71
Jubulpore	29·760	Calm	2	110·0	78·1	52	..	3·86	1·14
Hoshangabad	29·751	Calm	..	105·5	80·0	29	..	1·51	−0·45
Khandwa	29·81	W	10	111·1	84·1	38	..	1·11	−0·20
Raipur	29·74	W	7	105·8	75·6	36	..	4·52	+1·09
Nagpur	29·796	SSW	4	107·8	81·6	24	..	1·69	+1·50
Amraoti	29·770	W	9	112·5	81·8	45	..	3·86	+1·44
Akola	29·787	W	8	114·5	83·7	36	..	1·55	−1·54
Surat	29·965	SW	5	93·2	77·6	52	..	1·75	+0·44
Malegaon	29·83	WNW

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A new helmet has been served out, by way of experiment, to several regiments of the German army. It is very light, being made of aluminium, and is bronzed, in order to obviate the draw-backs which might arise from a bright metal head-dress. Germany has already tried aluminium horse-shoes, buckles, and accoutrements, with a view to lightening the weight which the soldier must carry. For horse-shoes it has been found too soft, but in other respects it has answered well. There is one drawback which had not been foreseen, namely, that when exposed to the influence of the sun aluminium will store up heat to a remarkable degree, eventually becoming so hot as to blister the skin. Whether bronzing will obviate this defect remains to be seen, but the German experiment is one which is well worth the attention of all military men.

A report on battalion musketry practice having been drawn up with all the care required in the case of such an important document, and after having been repeatedly checked, was sent in to the proper authorities. It came back in the first place because the date was written 15th instead of June 15. A fresh copy, duly corrected, was sent in, and was returned because the printed form differed from the regulation form. As a matter of fact the only difference was that in the form used one word in the headings was printed in one line instead of being parted off after the first syllable and printed in two lines. As a correct form could not be procured over thirty columns had to be written out by hand, and even then the adjutant was only just in time to prevent the major from spoiling this third attempt—as he infallibly would have done—by signing, according to habit, with a "v." instead of "von" as a prefix to his name.

The torpedo-flotilla, though considerable both as to number and quality of the boats, is without the requisite supply of torpedoes. It would not be easy now, at the last moment, to obtain the requisite supply. The large men-of-war are utterly destitute of proper armament. Years ago, the Naval Minister declared against the proposed substitution of new Krupp guns for the old Armstrong muzzle-loaders, as he should soon be in a position to have the requisite heavy guns produced at the Turkish naval arsenal. Since then 400,000 Turkish pounds were expended on the newly established gun-foundry, but so far not a single gun has been cast, nor is there any prospect of any being turned out in the near future. But perhaps the most melancholy feature is the great lack of coal in the naval arsenal, notwithstanding the fact that the Government has a colliery at a few hours' distance from the capital. The scarcity of coal was caused by the fact that a few years ago the Naval Minister completely stopped the shipment of coal by steamers from Heraklé, and had the coal conveyed by sailing vessels belonging to members of his own family. The consequence was that when recently the War Minister desired the naval authorities to provide a steamer for conveying the newly appointed commander of the Turkish troops on the Greek frontier to his destination, they were unable to do so, and a Greek tug had to be hired.

The soldier's bed varies notably in the different European armies. According to Dr. Viry, the following are the principal varieties, in which, perhaps, we may see the reflection of national characteristics, says the *Medical Record*. In England the bed is hard; the soldier lies on a thin mattress that rests on canvas stretched over a frame. In Spain the soldier has only a straw bed, but he is allowed besides this a pillow, two sheets, two blankets, and a covered quilt, sometimes even a cover for the feet. It is almost sybaritic. In Germany and Austria he has a simple straw bed with one or two covers, neither sheet nor mattress. In Russia, until recently, the soldier slept with his clothes on, on a camp bed; but now ordinary beds begin to be used—the result of contact with more civilised countries. After this, it cannot be doubted that the French soldier's bed is the best of all, with its wooden or iron bedstead, a straw bed, a wool mattress, sheets, a brown woollen coverlet, and an extra quilt for cold-weather. Thus the bed of the French soldier is the softest of all soldiers' beds, as that of the French peasant is acknowledged also to be the best of all European countries.

At the next French elections it is not unlikely that the plea for a two years' service in the Army may be made a party cry by advanced candidates. The *France Militaire* accordingly, anxious for the welfare of the Army, of which the efficiency would be menaced by such a radical change in the system of recruitment, advances arguments which seem irrefutable to show that the change can scarcely be made possible with the present population of France. The first objection is based upon the extreme difficulty which is now felt in maintaining the strength. This effective is actually 502,750, but if officers, re-engaged men, and gendarmes be struck off, a strength of 332,500 conscripts and Volunteers is reached. If 60,000 be further deducted from this figure for the number made up by Volunteers for four and five years' service, there still remains a total in round numbers of 472,500 conscripts and other Volunteers to be supplied. The men incorporated in 1895, which is the last year for which definite particulars have been returned, were 250,403, of whom 65,883 were for one year only. Now, if this number be doubled, it will be seen that the contingents of two years will give an effective of 460,000 in round figures, being a deficit of 12,500. Hence would disappear the possibility of forming the fourth battalions. And to bring together this effective of 460,000 it would be necessary, in the case of the 60,000 men who, either as heads or supports of families, or otherwise on good grounds with part service remitted, now enjoy the advantage of serving only one year, to impose a colour service of two years. This last argument, says the *France Militaire*, should be most effective in the refutation of Socialist candidates who cling to these part exemptions; but with both arguments against him, no candidate who advocates a two-years' service should be able to obtain a hearing from his constituents.

It is proposed to raise a statue in honour of La Tour d'Auvergne, the "first grenadier of France," and the committee which has the work in hand make a patriotic appeal. Frenchmen are not, they say, to spare a few pounds of bronze in such a case as this, for La Tour d'Auvergne took guns enough from the enemy. Gratitude is only a burden for vulgar minds, and Frenchmen will erect a monument worthy of him and of all patriotism. It shall be a statue, continues the address, *haute et fière*, worthy of the nation calling to the mind of the young soldier, the toiling labourer, the lounging idler, the scholar, the man who thinks, and all compatriots, without distinction of party, that France has the religion of her recollections and legitimate pride in her glories. And finally this wonderful monument is to arouse in foreigners the salutary reflection that the generals of the future will be inspired by the example of their elders, whose heritage they proudly claim.

The *Illustrazione Militare Italiana* has just devoted a special number to the restoration of standards to the Italian cavalry. These were suppressed in 1871 owing to the view then taken of cavalry service, but in December last, upon the representation of General Pelloux that cavalry standards would have a right place on the field of battle, they were ordered to be restored. Since that time they have been presented to the regiments and been saluted with full honours. The standard is about 18in. square, of red, white, and green silk in vertical stripes, the shield of Savoy and the royal crown in the middle, silver fringe, sky-blue tassels, staff covered with sky-blue velvet, wrapped spirally with a gold cord, and an ornamental perforated and gilt spear-head embodying the arms and crown, and at its base a square place for the name and battle honours of the particular regiment.

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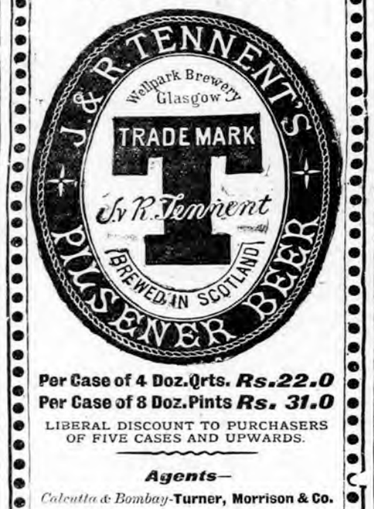

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Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, the two may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

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Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
WHOLE CONSIGNEES.
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THE GOLDFIELDS.
"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakespeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

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IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.
"Please send me ——-a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,
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THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.,
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Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S
Harness Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush end it will produce a fine Polish which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will Become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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NOTICE.

Opposite Byculla Club. Branch Mumbra, between Tanna and Kalyan.

Horses ! Horses !!

Also new horses arrived to-day from Cape of GoodHope 1st time in Bombay. Walers, Arabs Persians and other Horses, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Race and Polo Ponies, and Remounts. Walers trained to Saddle and Single and Double Harness.

I have opened a Branch Stable at Mumbra, which was visited by the Officer Commanding 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Aurungabad, who purchased 27 Remounts.

As mentioned above all sorts of Horses are ready for sale, every convenience afforded to visitors. For particulars see Handbills enclosed in issue of "Bombay Gazette" of 19th February.

OOMER JUMALL,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

HEMAGLOBINE.

(De Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMAGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness, and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

GUARD AGAINST CONTAGION BY USING CHLOROL-MARYE.

THIS preparation is a concentrated solution to be used in making any quantity of disinfectant. It is composed by a patented process, tested in the laboratories of the Paris School of Medicine, rendering CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE "THE ONLY SUBSTANCE THAT DESTROYS ALL KINDS OF MICROBES WITH THEIR GERMS," PASTEUR) easy to handle, stable and more energetic, and allowing it to be used under *unique* conditions of *cheapness*, accurate measurement, economy of transport and storage.

CHLOROL-MARYE, or BLUE CHLOROL, *is therefore the most certain, practical and by far the cheapest antiseptic-disinfectant.*

Adopted by the Department of Public Hygiene, the Minister of the Colonies and the Health Boards of Havre, Rouen, Nice, &c., &c. The Bank of France and many other Public Institutions.

Sold by all Chemists in Bombay.

Price for House Disinfection, Re. 1-4 per bottle ; for Toilet Use, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2 Perfumed.

The daily use of antiseptics is indispensable for destroying the injurious germs which occasion contagious and infectious diseases.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS DAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to :—

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MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
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"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

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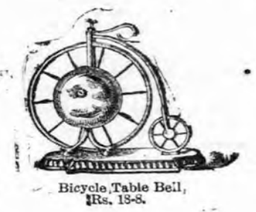
Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.

Flask with 2 Cups Rs. 35


Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 18-8.

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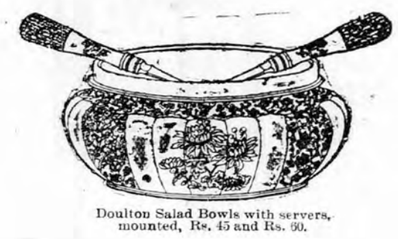
Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.


Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

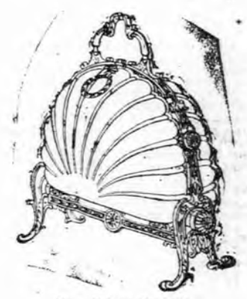
Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.

Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.

Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.

Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.

Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)


Biscuit Box Rs. 100. (Closed.)

Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.

Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.

E. P. Tantalus Frame Rs. 95.

Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E.P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

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R. DITMAR'S GUARANTEED STORMPROOF LANTERNS.

THE GLOBE LANTERN.

R. DITMAR'S GUARANTEED STORMPROOF LANTERNS.

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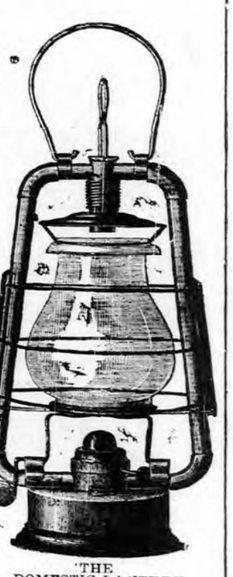
As it is a necessity in India that everybody is in the possession of a well-made STORMPROOF LANTERN, I took great care in constructing only those LANTERNS, which are REALLY SUITABLE for India. I am glad to state that my exertions in this way were crowned with the greatest success.


THE DOMESTIC LANTERN.

And I can say, MINE IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for the best selected and perfectly Stormproof made Lanterns.

MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF GLOBE LANTERN,
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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, DENGUE FEVER.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

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Price 2s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

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The only Cod Liver Oil entirely free from the *decomposed* fats which are the cause of "repeating" or eructations. Absolutely pure.

None genuine but those bearing our signature and trade mark.

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WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS

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